The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

MY OLD LOVE.

I hear in the thicket the brooklet's fall;
A thrush on the lilac spray
Sings as of old, the vesper song
Of the slowly waning day;
And the fragrance comes down from the chestnut trees
In the meadow where daises blow,
As it came when the tender twilight came,
In the springs of long ago.

Far over the dark and shadowy woods,
Comes floating the church-bell's chime,
And I wander and dream in the fading light,
As I dreamed in the olden time,
When I lingered under the chestnut boughs,
Till hushed was the bird's sweet strain,
And the shimmering light of the moonbeams fell
On the leaves like a silver rain,

But never again shall I wait and watch,
In the hush of the sweet Spring night,
For a step in the depth of the rustling copse,
And the gleam of a garment white,
And never again, 'neath the dew-gemmed flowers,
Shall linger my love and I,
When the tremulous stars through the fleecy bars
Look out in the western sky.

Yet a joy which is nameless and strangely sad
Throbs oft in my heart's deep core,
As the sweet, sweet love of the days long fled
Is thrilled into life once more.
O dear was I to the heart that is cold,
And her love o'ershadows me still;
And the stars shine down on her grave to-night,
In the lone churchyard on the hill.

For The Post.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

BY DUNCAN MACDONALD.

I.

Come wi' me, guid wife Maggie,
Come wi' me to the glen,
And sit upon the style we crossed,
'Twa score years ago and ten.
The harvest moon is rising full,
And shines on loch and ben,
Just as it did that even time,
Just twa score years ago and ten.

II.

The whimplen burn still splashes
Against the stepping stane,
'Neath yon hawthorn 'twas ye said the word
That made o' us twa ain.
Aboon yon chimp o' firs is the little kirk, ye ken:
War we were jointed in holy bands
Just twa score years ago and ten.

III.

We have supped our cup of sorrow, Meg,
And quaffed our draughts o' joy
For we wad na know true happiness,
Wi'out it had some alloy
When times war dark and dour, Meg,
'Twas you that cheered me then,
As ye have a'ways done Meg,
For twa score years and ten.

IV.

And though your hair is sillered, Meg
And mine has left my pow,
I could na lo'e ye better, Meg,
Than I do even now.
I'll put my arms around you,
And kiss you now as then,
Ye need na blush ye did the same
Some twa score years ago and ten.

V.

Then sit on this bank o' heather,
An' let us chat the while,
O' the lang syne gone by, Meg,
Sin' first we crossed the style
But who's that in the glooming?—
I, vow! 'tis Jane Scott and our Ben,
Ah wife its the same old story
O' twa score years ago and ten.

DUNDEE, May, 1871

"CASABIANCA," THE STEADFAST MULE.

The mule stood on the steamboat deck,
The land he would not tread;
They pulled the halter round his neck
And cracked him o'er the head.

But obstinate and braced he stood,
As born the scene to rule,
A creature of the hold-back brood,
A stubborn, steadfast mule.

They cursed and swore—he would not go
Until he felt inclined;
And though they thundered blow on blow,
He altered not his mind.

The deck-hand to the shore complained
"The varmint's bound to stay!"
And still upon the critter's hide
The sounding lash made play.

His master from the shore replied,
"The boat's about to sail;
As other means in vain you've tried,
Suppose you twist his tail—

"It's likely that will make him land."
The deck-hand, brave, though pale,
The nearer drew, with outstretched hand,
To make the twist avail.

There came a kick of thunder sound!
The deck-hand—where was he?
Ask of the waves that far around
Beheld him in the sea.

A moment not a voice was heard;
But winked the mule his eye,
As though to ask to him occurred—
"Now how was that for high?"

"Just cut his throat," the captain roared,
"And end the cussed brute!"
But the noblest soul that perished there
Was he who tried to do't.

A New Great Railroad Bridge.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Record writes:

The people of Poughkeepsie are much overjoyed at the signing by the Governor of the Hudson River Suspension Bridge Bill passed by the Legislature. It will cost about one million five hundred thousand dollars, but will, on completion, receive an immediate and large income from the Poughkeepsie and Eastern railroad, the connecting lines of which, east and west, are already constructed. It is thought that twenty-five per cent of the cost may be paid in one year by this and other means of income. This bridge will be the forrunner of several others across the Hudson, among which the Highland suspension bridge in this neighborhood will be among the most prominent. The cost of this, it is thought, with approaches, would be four million dollars.

A COLD-WATER CURE.

I have no figure, and have lived to record the fact without any particlar feeling of humiliation. When nature first began to declare herself in favor of rotundity, indeed, I struggled against her decision. I rose early, and took violent exercise on an empty stomach in flannels and a P-jacket; I stuck to a diet of boiled soles and dry toast with such pertinacity that my evangelical friends groaned over me as a probable pervert; but it was all of no avail; my waist, like murder, would out; protuberance would not be *stayed* (well, yes, if I must confess it, exterior compression was attempted.) So I gave up a senseless wrestle with destiny, forswore the patronage of photographers, and found consolation for shapelessness in good living. All went well till after the whitebait season of 1865, when something far worse than a mere æsthetical calimity befell me.

I have only one accomplishment—immunity from sea-sickness, and a very troublesome advantage it is. It would never do, you see, to let a solitary talent lie quite idle, so I feel it a moral duty to travel by water instead of by rail whenever I can, though the latter mode is very much more comfortable, convenient, and expeditious. Late in the summer of the year above mentioned, then, I started for the Rhine by the Rotterdam steamboat from London Bridge. The voyage was rough, and only one passenger, beside myself enjoyed his dinner, a sympathetic coincidence which naturally drew us together.

He was a young man of affable manners, and florid taste in dress, whose occupation, exact social position, and even nationality, it was difficult to define. Sometimes I took him for a commercial traveller, then for a clerk in a counting-house, and then for a man of independent means, whose companions in early life had been somewhat mixed. His inquisitiveness was American, his vulgarity British, his jewelry Teutonic. Was he a Dutchman, who had lived a great deal in England, or an Englishman who had resided much in Holland? Both languages seemed natural to him. I tried to make him talk about himself, and found, after a time, that he was practicing a precisely similar experiment upon me; only he was successful, and I was not. What a difference that makes, eh?

I hate curiosity—in other people—and I avoided his snares at first; but in the evening, after we had a glass of grog together with the skipper, and were smoking and staggering up and down the sea-saw of a deck, I was certainly less cautious and more egotistical. Who but a professional diplomatist can keep his counsel in the dark? I don't know that it matters much, when there is no reason for concealment, but it seems stupid to tell your name, residence, and business to a chance acquaintance who does not inspire you with any particular admiration. All the information I got in return consisted of the uninteresting fact, that my companions never carried circular notes in his travels.

"I cannot see the use of them," said he; "bank-notes are much more convenient; one always gets the full value for them, and they can be changed at any hotel one is staying at."

"I never use circular notes either," I replied; "but as I sometimes visit quiet, out-of-the-way places, I find English sovereigns the most handy."

"True," said he; "but the bulk and weight are troublesome; I should not like to carry a courier's bag like that over my shoulder."

"I am accustomed to it, and do not mind it."

Soon we turned in. The cupboard in which I performed this nautical feat contained four berths, three of which were tenanted by unfortunates who had undergone the extremest horrors of sea-sickness, and were now happily sunk in the lethargy of prostration. I removed my boots, coat, and neckcloth, rolled myself up on my shelf, and fell asleep, little thinking that a physical evil far worse than stoutness was at that moment preparing for the attack.

I dreamed that I was in a forest so thick, so lofty, that the rays of the sun could hardly penetrate, and perpetual twilight reigned. There were no birds, squirrels, insects even; I was the only living creature, and the silence was awful. To add to the horror, the ground swayed to and fro in waves of earthquake, and I expected it to open every moment under my feet, but there were no rumb'lings, and the trees were not shaken into rustling. The convulsions were as the noiseless spasms of a galvanized corpse. At length the appalling stillness was broken by a light distant crackling, as of something moving amongst dry leaves; nearer and louder it came, and soon I saw a gigantic serpent winding towards me through the trees. There was no beauty about the monster; its sluggish folds were slimy, toad-like; its eyes were cold, cruel, inexorable as death; it darted forth no barbed tongue, but showed its poisoned fangs slowly and viciously, as a threatening dog does. It approached; its fetid breath stirred my hair, and I turned and fled. To no purpose; the thing gained and gained upon me till it was within striking distance, and then drew back its flat head for the blow. In my despair, I sprang at an over-hanging branch, caught it, and strove to swing myself up. Alas! I was too slow; the reptile fastened on my left foot, and its fangs were plunged into the great toe. If the reader desires to appreciate the sensation, he may heat the point of a packing-needle in the fire till it is glowing white, and then thrust it into his corresponding member.

An inverted blessing escaped from my lips as I sat up with a jerk, meeting the planking above the berth smartly with my forehead. It was like a double-barrelled gun going off; "Bang! Bang!" Horace sings somewhere about striking the stars with his sublime head, and that is what I must have done, for I saw them. But the toe-pang was too sharp to permit of my paying much attention at the moment to what was going on at the other end of me.

My Shakspeare had taught me to think lightly of dreams; but this vision could hardly be called a baseless fabric, for it left a most decided rack behind. Wow! Worra-worra! it came again, red-hot, and right through the joint. What could it be? Not a scorpion or centipede; first, because in these latitudes we are spared their society, a compensation probably for colds in the head; next, that the pain arising from a sting is for some time steady, and I only felt a tingling after the second twinge. Nevertheless, I struck a light, in defiance of the ship-rules, and searched but saw nothing more formidable than the antennæ or cockroaches quivering between the planks. An examination of the afflicted toe showed it to be inflamed; perhaps I had strained a particular sensitive nerve in my struggles with the dream-serpent. My first impulse was to get up, especially as the absence of motion showed that we were in the river, and the gray light of early morning was shining through the port-hole; but the noise of men washing the deck deterred me, and after awhile I fell asleep again.

The dream did not recur, which was fortunate, as the effects of the first were still painfully obtrusive when I finally roused out, and it was with difficulty I got my boot on. My new acquaintance accosted me amid the confusion of landing, and asked if I intended making any stay at Rotterdam. I told him no; I was going on to Dusseldrof, *en route* for Cologne. Why, Dusseldorf was his own destination; how singular! We would travel together. I had no objection; I cannot talk Dutch, either high or Low, and the young man certainly saved me a deal of trouble at the quay and the railway station.

We got a cour to ourselves.

"Why, what a bump you have got on your forehead!" he exclaimed, when I hung my hat up. "Did you fall out of your berth last night?"

"No; but"——I told him the whole story, dream and all.

"Hum!" said he gravely; "I wish you would let me see the toe."

"Are you a surgeon?" I asked, painfully pulling my boot off.

"Not exactly," replied he, "that is, perhaps you would not call me one. Tut, tut, the bite of the serpent has produced in a second the same result that port, burgundy, venison, whitebait, turtle, take years to effect. My dear sir, you have got—gout!"

"Gout!" I feebly gasped.

"Decided. But never mind. I will soon bring it out of you when we get to Dusseldorf. You may thank your stars that you have not fallen into the hands of the faculty. I am hydropathical, and your complaint is just the one to which the cold-water treatment is best adapted."

Gout! The fatal word meant pain, sickness, doctors, lameness, and, worse still, temperance and sobriety; this was what I was condemned to, then, for the term of my natural life.

"Bibisti satis, edisti satis, atque ludisti;
Tempus est ire,"

I murmured. My companion, who was evidently not a Latin scholar, looked solemn, and raised his hat, under the impression that I was uttering a prayer. But what mattered classical attainment? Smitten suddenly and unexpectedly with a sore, though noble malady, in a foreign land, the language of which I could neither speak nor understand, far from the physicians of my country, I clung to this medical straw. Under more favorable circumstances, indeed, I should have recoiled from the idea of trusting my precious person to the tender mercies of any man who had not a great many capital letters after his name, or who wore great rings on his forefingers; but now I was demoralized and trusting. Besides, I had really heard of some public character who had been treated for gout hydropathically and with success—a statesman, or novelist, or something.

We arrived at Dusseldorf, and my companion took me to a second-class hotel near the station, where, he said, the attendance, etc., was just as good as at the expensive one to which English travellers usually went, while the charges were about half. The fact that no one connected with the establishment spoke a word of English or French did not matter, since the young man was to manage everything and attend upon me himself till I had thrown off the attack, which he promised should be in two days' time at the farthest.

He certainly commenced my treatment promptly. That evening I drank a gallon of water, and had my foot, which was now much inflamed and very tender, swathed in wet bandages surrounded by dry ones; and on the following morning servants having brought many sheets and pails into my bedroom, the young man locked the door and commenced serious operations. One of the sheets was set to soak in one of the pails; I was invited to rise and attire myself in the costume of Gibson's "Venus." Then I was suddenly draped in the saturated sheet, and really thought I should never get my breath again; the shock was so great. Then commenced a swaddling process, dry sheets being wound round and round me over the wet one, till I was like a sweet onion with a damp heart; and in this state I lay on my back on the bed, a live mummy, unable to stir hand or foot.

"Do you glow now?" asked the young man. I did; I was cooking "in my juice." "That is right, it will draw the gout out of you; now open your mouth, so."

When I complied, he put a handkerchief, tightly rolled up, into it, keeping it in its place with another inserted like a bit, and tied tightly at the back of my head.

"Don't try to speak, for it will be a useless exertion," said the young man. "If you want to know what I have gagged you for, I will tell you; it is to prevent you from calling for help. You cannot move hand or foot, you cannot make yourself heard, so now I am going to rob you." And the villian positively proceeded, under my very eyes, to ransack all my luggage, appropriating to himself every note, every coin he could find, and he found all I possessed.

"I leave you your watch, your chain, and your ring," he said at last; "and now I must bid you good-bye. I will tell the people to come and look after you in a couple of hours, by which time I shall be beyond the reach of pursuit. Sorry I cannot stay to see the success of my experiment upon the gout—ta, ta!"

I lay there gagged, bound, gouty, robbed, tricked, for two mortal hours, and I did not choke—which proves to my complete satisfaction that I am an angel; no merely human temper could have warded off suffocation.

Relief came, and an interpreter, and a doctor, and what foreigners consider a policeman, and—eventually—remittances. I got rid of that fit of gout (which alas! was but a mild prelude) very soon, and continued my travels; but I never saw or heard anything more of my lost money, or of that very dishonorable and vulgar young man.

A WESTERN gentleman whose wife presented him with quadruplets, started to fetch the doctor, but probably found that official out, for he hasn't returned home yet, and it's six months since the event occurred.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Culture of Cucumbers and Tomatoes—Beet Sugar Manufacture—Whitewashing Trees, &c., &c.

GROWING TOMATOES AND CUCUMBERS ON STAKES.

During the past few years we have noted how much more healthy tomatoes grow over stakes than when growing along, anyhow, on the ground. Not only is the vine more healthy, but the fruit is far better in quality, while the quantity is largely increased. The only thing ever said against the plan comes from market gardeners, who find that the cost of stakes and training is greater than the increased advantages. But this objection will have no weight with those who have their own gardens, and with whom vastly superior fruit is of more consequence than their own time, which they do not pay so much for.

It is seldom that we step out of the line of what we have seen and observed, to recommend things on mere imagination alone; but we think that the same good results would follow the training of a cucumber up a stake, as we have shown is the case with the tomato. We think this, in the first place because the cucumber is a plant which by its tendrils climbs over bushes and low trees in its native places of growth; and, in the next place, because we see them trained up trellises in hot houses, where they are forced for early market. It is not, therefore, all hypothesis about their doing well trained up from the ground. The only doubtful point is whether they will do as well in the open air on stakes as we have seen them do on trellises under glass. We see no reason why they should not, and intend to try them this way this summer; and give the hint in advance of the season of sowing so that those disposed may try it also. We expect to gain by this plan superior quantity and quality of fruit, but those who have a small garden will gain in space also, as, in the usual way of growing cucumbers, they require considerable room to spread themselves.

It may be well to remark that in training cucumbers to stakes it would be as well to have lines of thread, or fine twine, running from the top of the pole to the ground, as we do for morning glories or cypress vines. This will enable the vine to mount its own ladder, by the use of its climbing tendrils. Also it will save tying, which, on account of the brittle nature of the cucumber vine, might result against the success of the experiment.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of Beet Sugar in this country has thus far made but little progress, although scientific investigation has conclusively demonstrated that in many sections the soil and climate are all that could be desired for the growth of the Sugar Beet. As in time the manufacture of sugar from this vegetable may become a popular industry, and a great source of national wealth, its history and present importance in other countries may not be uninteresting. Although the saccharine qualities of the beet were discovered as early as 1747, but little attention was given to its manufacture until the time of Napoleon I. As all colonial products were then excluded from France, the necessity of producing sugar from native products became a matter of great importance. Beet sugar making received a new impulse and grew into vast proportions. The re-admission of West India sugars nearly broke up the beet root manufacture, and it was only kept alive by the imposition of a high tariff on foreign sugars in 1820 and 1822. From that time the product rapidly increased, until the breaking out of the Franco-German war, when it was one of the most important of the industries of France, and one which rendered her comparatively independent of the West Indies.

In Germany, Belgium and Russia, Beet Sugar is manufactured to a considerable extent, and such is the importance attached to it in these countries that it is fostered and encouraged in various ways. The number of manufactories in France before the recent war was set down at 475, in Belgium at 120, the Zollverein at 297, and in Austria at 200. There are also thousands of spirit distilleries and alkali works, collateral branches of this industry.

The English refiners being strongly opposed to the Beet Root Sugar, but little progress has been made. The prejudice against it, however, is rapidly giving way, and a very large English product of Beet Sugar is only a question of time. Beet Sugar, by experiments made in France, has been proved to be fully equal to that produced from the cane, which it closely resembles in appearance and taste. The difference between the two is almost indistinguishable, even by experts.

From the estimates that have been made regarding the cost of raising the Beets, establishing factories for extracting the saccharine matter, and the resulting profits, it would seem that Beet Sugar may be made here cheap enough for it to successfully compete with Cane Sugar. Nothing, then, is needed but capital and enterprise; and as enterprise usually begets competition, the successful inauguration of two or three factories would speedily be followed by many more, so that in a short time we would have a new industry employing thousands of men and adding millions to our wealth.—[New York Shipping List.

WHITEWASHING TREES.

Don't whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We are at a loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade trees about their premises with lime, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good, as it serves to obstruct the respiratory organs, and in a measure prevents a thrifty growth. Should the bark become diseased and rough, or covered with moss, scrape it thoroughly with a hoe or scraper of some suitable description, after which wash thoroughly with a strong solution of soap and water. If this is done properly every season, it will prove a great benefit, by destroying the insects which prey upon the bark, and otherwise promoting a healthy condition thereof, and increasing the vigor and vitality of the tree.—Farm Journal.

SELECTION OF BOOTS.

The following suggestions for the selection of boots and shoes, which are published in Cassell's *Household Guide* for April, will, we apprehend, be more amusing to the shoemaker than useful to the shoe wearer;—"The shoe should not be short: and, when put on for the first time, the edge of the toe of the boot, should be at least a half an inch beyond the toe. It should be fairly broad—that is, may feel a little tight across the toes, but should not pinch. All boots and shoes tread out in breadth as they are worn; and, if it be desirable to keep a good shape to a boot which is to be worn by the owner until it is completely worn out, it must be a little tight across the toes at first. If the boot is not likely to be worn hard, those remarks do not apply, and the boot should be easy, both in length and breadth, from the first."

GRAND BABY SHOW.

Lively Competition Among the St. Louis Infants—Award of the Premiums.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 29.

The announcement that there would be a baby show at the Temple on Friday created quite a sensation amongst the maternal parents of fine looking infants, and for several days numerous households were kept in a state of anxiety by preparations for the grand event. Every mother was positively certain that her baby was the best baby in the entire world, and all that was necessary for her to do in order to carry off the prize was to just show her darling to the judges. Soap and water, paregoric, Winslow's soothing syrup, and other infantile medicines were freely used, and the result was that there were more clean babies in St. Louis on Friday than could have been found on any other day of the year.

On entering the hall, the first thing that caught the eye was a baby. There were babies on the right, babies on the left, babies in the centre, babies all around. Some were pulling their mothers' hair or earrings; some were trying to cram their fists down their throats; some had hold of their big toes; some were laughing; a great many were crying, and there was a perfect chorus of baby voices. The babies were all sexes, sizes and nativities, except African. In the dressing room a good many of these small parcels of humanity were being repacked and titivated for the impending competition, and a few were drawing their lacteal rations in order to quiet their nerves. There were over a hundred babies in the hall, and a string of triplets down stairs, who were undergoing a course of whooping cough, and were not allowed to come up. All the babies on exhibition were accompanied by their mothers, and all had nurses to assist in putting the young ones in trim.

The committee selected to examine the babies and decide which were entitled to the prises, were ex-Mayor Cole, A. G. Powers, J. S. Nanson, Jos. Gorneau, Wm. N. Samuel, F. M. Neitch, A. J. Conant, T. W. Hoit, John A. Scholtan, Dr. I. Forbes, R. L. Billingsley, Alex. S. Smith, M. T. Ticknor. These gentlemen were selected on account of their experience, and as representatives of a fair share of the rising generation. Some of the ladies complained that men were no judges of babies; that a great bearded masculine knew no more about the fine points of a baby than an elephant knows of a landscape painting. Nobody but a woman, and a mother at that, they contended, could do justice to a baby.

The babies were graded in three classes—babies under six months old; babies over six months and under one year; babies under two years and over one year; twin babies; triplets. A silver cup was given to the best babies of the three first classes; a pair of goblets to the twins, and a set of silver knives and forks to each of the triplets.

The awarding committee met in an anteroom, and elected ex-Mayor Cole president, and R. L. Billingsley secretary. Messrs. Conant and Scholten were selected to purchase the prizes.

The examination of the babies by the committee was commenced with a squalling chorus. The babies had all been numbered as they were entered, and chairs were assigned them on the stage. When the committee began to operate on the half-yearlings, the older infants were sent below. We were unable to learn the rules of judgment—what points were to be examined—whether size of head, length of hair, dimensions of arms, or what else were to be the criterion. The committee looked only at the faces, heads, and arms of the competing babies, and it was remarked that a baby with a crooked shin or a club foot, and a twisted spine or inverted heel, might have passed muster without detection. So much for getting men to judge babies. No deformed or badly put up baby could have escaped the practiced eyes of a committee of matrons.

After the judges had made what they called a careful examination of all the babies in the room, Mr. Conant arose to explain. He stated that the first premium had been awarded to John Walker, son of Ben. Walker, the pawnbroker, and also of Mrs. Walker. John is four months old and weighs twenty-seven pounds—a lively, healthy chub. He was admitted, even by the disappointed mothers, to be a "good boy," and entitled to the prize.

The next best baby was a seven months 26-pounder named John B. Garneau, son of Mr. Joseph Garneau, the well-known baker. He has a bright look, and will make an active man.

Master Marshall Alexander, son of S. M. and Louisa Alexander, won the third premium, and the public voice seconded the award. He is two years and two weeks old, and has the look of a sage and the eyes of a poet.

The premium for the best twin babies was given to Clinton and Clarence Kimball, one year old.

The ladies woman's rights tendencies did not fail to note the fact that all the babies were boys, and they attributed it to the partiality of the judges for their own sex. There were certainly a great many beautiful and finely-grown girl babies on the list, and it would have been at least an act of gallantry on the part of the committee to have given some little girl one of the premiums. If there is anything we should prize more than another it is a beautiful, well-developed, and good woman. Our impression is that the committee looked more to the size of the babies than anything else. A committee of ladies would have been more discriminating.

VARIETIES.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE is to make a summer tour in Canada.

THE "Heathen Chinee" has been set to music. We knew it, we knew it.

AT Dartmouth College this year they begin recitations at 6 o'clock in the morning.

BRITISH railways paid, last year, $1,668,575 in damages to persons injured on their lines.

CIDER has been decided by the Massachusetts Legislature not to be an intoxicating liquor.

THE season for stealing flowers from graves opened two weeks earlier than usual, around Boston, this year.

THE late Mr. James McKenna, of Newark was a soap-boiler. His widow wants to know if he washed well.

THEY have a young lady at New Haven who puzzles the oculists. Instead of a mere pupil, it is said she has a full grown college graduate in her eye.

A YOUNG lady of Clark county, Mo., advertises for a husband will stay in o' nights as she has been "verry superstitious" since her father "dide," and is "afrade of goasts."

WHEN a man and a Christian brudder runs away with the church-plate at Memphis, one deacon catches him and holds him while another fixes him for the Coroner.

WHILE settling a woman's estate at Worcester, Mass., the other day, an item of six dollars was allowed her daughter for attending her funeral.

AMONG the "wants" in one of the papers is this: "Partial board for a single gentleman; house kept by a widow and daughter; *busses* and cars convenient."

A NEGRO in Dallas county, Ga., has his hand badly bitten, the other night, by a goose. The next morniug a neighboring planter found the steel trap at his corn-crib spring.

A BENNINGTON (Vt.) man is trying to invent a portable water wheel which will supersede locomotives. With one of these wheels and a tub of water mounted on wheels, he claims the vehicle will run until the water evaporates.

JOHN GARDNER, of Boston, was blind of an eye, and one of the papers touchingly tells us that "in a moment of confusion he stepped out of a receiving and discharging door in one of our warehouses into the ineffable glories of the celestial sphere."

A CITIZEN of Nebraska was boasting that in *his* town there wasn't either a doctor, a lawyer, or a clergyman, and only one rumseller?" "How many people are in the town?" asked a by-stander. "Well," was the reply, "there's only me family and brother Jake's, and brother Jake is the rum-seller."

A CLERGYMAN who lived near Mount Monadnock was preaching one Sabbath on "faith." Warming with his subject he went on to speak of the wonders that faith could do. It could remove mountains, even Monadnock; "tough match, though," he added in an undertone, as he cast a hasty glance at its towering summit.

ACCORDING to of-fish-al reports they have a boy at Greenport, Long Island, who is furnished with flippers somewhat like those of a marine animal, instead of arms and legs. The "what-is it" is three or four months old, quite healthy, and apparently unusually intelligent for a child of its age.

MRS. FAIR'S attorneys have filled a long bill of exceptions, on application for a new trial. It charges errors of ruling on the Court and misconduct of the jurors, and brings forward newly-discovered evidence, apparently not of an important character. The general impression is that all the points will be overruled.

A CHICAGO woman, whose husband promised to bring her home a new bonnet and didn't do it, took his $10 silk hat and placed it upon the floor at his feet, sat upon it—whirling herself round until the ruin was complete. "There," said she, as she arose to her feet, "If you can't raise me to your level in point of dress, I'll put you down to mine."

THE San Francisco Alta says that the passengers on a steamer in the bay the other evening were spectators in a fine encounter between a seal and a large sturgeon, which paid no attention to the vessel, but continued the combat, dashing the waters into a foam until the steamer passed. The seal secured a good hold of the fish, and raising his head above the water several times, shook the sturgeon as a terrier would a rat.

IN Elmore county, Alabama, a few days ago, William Brigg, a minister of the gospel, on trial before the Baptist Church charged with seducing the sister of his brother-in-law, Harper James, was dismissed from the church, when, a few moments afterwards and while yet inside the church building, he drew a knife and stabbed James in the throat, killing him almost instantly.

IN New York John Murphy was arrested for being drunk. His wife appeared before the justice with two fine looking children and appealed for his liberation. "Are these your children?" asked the Justice. "Yes," she replied, "they are Cornelius Vanderbilt Murphy and George Washington Murphy, and I have left at home James Fisk Murphy and William M. Tweed Murphy, who were born with these two." "What," asked the Justice, "four at a birth?" She said it was true and the effect was so great that their father was released at once.

THOSE who are compelled to "hurry up their cakes," may find the following variety, prepared for various callings, convenient to select from: The best cake for prize-fighters, pound cake; the most suitable for carpenters, plane cake; the most relished by loafers, sponge cake; the most palatable to boatmen, currant cake; the most acceptable to hangmen, drop cake; the best for farmers, seed cake; the kind indulged in by surgeons, cup cake; the most healthy for plumbers, plumb cake the debtor's cake, short cake; the gardner's cake, the hoe cake; the one for summer use, the cake of ice; the one for the count, an oat cake; a cake not enjoyed by any one, stomach ache.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
GEO. S. LAKE.....E. JA. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,

Pittsburgh, Monday, May 22, 1871.

THE "oldest" is of opinion that each resolution of the Radical platform has "the right ring to it." That depends entirely upon which Ring is considered the right one. If the CAMERON Ring is regarded as the true one, our cotemporary is undoubtedly correct.

THE hope is entertained that when GREELEY gets back from Texas he will be able to write a sensible chapter upon what "I know about the Ku Klux." He has been dealing upon second hand information hitherto. The fact that he is not hanged ought to be pretty fair evidence that the people of the Southern States through which he passed are law abiding.

WE want Pennsylvania to roll up such a majority for Republican men and principles as shall prove beyond any doubt whatever that in the close following Presidential canvass of 1872, she will be all right and determine the struggle in favor of our party.—*Gazette.*

There are a great many things that you want, but which you are not likely to get. Pennsylvania is going to settle the Presidential question, but it will be against the Radical party.

THE Republican State Convention had not one word in the platform for the workingman, notwithstanding all the talk about maintaining MILES HUMPHRIES as a Republican. We are informed by those who were on the ground, that at no moment of time could that gentleman have the nomination, it was all pretence. It is whispered here that as Mr. ERRETT drafted the resolutions of the convention which ignored the workingman, he will also prevent Mr. HUMPHRIES securing the nomination for the Senate, as he intended that little position for himself. So we go.

POOR GEARY was obliged to take a back seat in the Republican party on Wednesday last. He has been playing his cards for an endorsement as a candidate for the Presidency, and seriously entertained the idea that the Republican Convention would not at least knock his chances in the head, by deliberately selecting GRANT for the succession, but give him an opening by passing the matter over. The active men in the Convention, were young and from the West, MACKEY, QUAY, ERRETT, SHANNON, RUTAN and others, who never had any affection for GEARY, were determined to squelch him out. We recommend the Governor to look after the labor element and rally around the coal diggers, in short he has our full permission to do anything but come back to the Democratic party.

THE question as to whether a man can be compelled to testify against himself is now being considered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A Mr. EMERY of Lowell, a hotel keeper, who for twenty or thirty years has figured prominently in the courts as defendant in liquor cases, was summoned to testify before a Committee of the Legislature in relation to the alleged corruption of the State constabulary force. He refused to say whether he had paid certain officials money, on the ground that his evidence might criminate himself. The Senate directed that he should be committed for contempt; but he was admitted to bail until the Supreme Court could decide upon the constitutionality of the law under which the commitment was ordered. It is claimed for the State that in England, in investigations before Parliament, witnesses are obliged to answer though their answers might criminate them; the idea being that in matters affecting the general interest and safety, this consideration rose above the individual's claim to silence as to his own criminal acts, and that when the State Constitution was adopted, the rule of common law practice was that a witness need not criminate himself, but this was not intended to supersede the parliamentary practice.

SOME one anxious for the success of the Republican party had better send a contradiction of HORACE GREELEY's late speech in New Orleans. He slaps the party and the administration as fairly in the face as General SHERMAN when he said :

> There would not be a Ku Klux in the and now if there had been general amesty five years ago. It would have united the people and healed the wounds produced during the war.

Just what the Democratic party has always contended for. General amnesty would have healed the wounds produced by the war, and the name of the Ku Klux would never have been heard of. Instead of this, the Radical party inaugurated and perpetuated strife and bitterness, by extending to negroes, rights which they refused to white men, for the purpose of placing them in a minority and subjected to the persecuting domination of their former slaves. This was done for punishment, which GREELEY now deplores, in the Sunny South, and may well lament the criminal policy of his party. A few weeks travel through the Southern States, would convince the editor of the *Tribune* that the course of the Republican party in refusing amnesty was the real cause of the discontent and trouble of the past few years.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday the Radical State Convention assembled at Harrisburg and nominated candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General—DAVID STANTON, of Beaver County, being named for the former, and ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill county, for the latter office. A platform of resolutions was adopted.

As a whole, the Convention was a very tame affair, and was the result of a concus of the CAMERON men held on Tuesday night, under the gag rule of which all sort of discussion was cut off, and the caucus programme carried out to the utter amazement of a large number of delegates who went to Harrisburg under the impression that they were to be consulted, but found that there was nothing for them to do but assent to the arrangments of the CAMERON Ring.

Perhaps the tamest part of the whole thing was the platform, which contains nothing except a rehash of Radical self-glorification and a reiteration of Senator MORTON's musty lies about the Democratic party, and the double-faced attempt to compliment GRANT and GEARY at the ame breath. We wonder if GEARY will be deluded by the eighth resolution?

We would respectfully ask our cotemporaries how they reconcile the compliments that are paid respectively to GRANT and GEARY? GEARY in his annual message to the Legislature arraigned President GRANT as the violator of the Constitution of the United States and the reserved rights of the States as well, by marching the United States forces into the peacable State of Pennsylvania to control the election.

Here is one of the gravest political differences that could possibly arise, upon which Governor GEARY and Presipent GRANT are in the most direct antagonism. One must be right and the other wrong, and to compliment and endorse them both, is the sheerest of hypocrisy and double dealing, and simply intended to patch up a sort of a leprous and lecherous peace between the two factions of the Ring who are glaring at such other and thirsting for one another's blood.

We have every reason to believe that the *Gazette* this morning will be full of eulogistic and fulsome praise of this platform. We have the right to enquire of the *Gazette* whether its "confidence in the firmness, wisdom and integrity of our present worthy Governor JOHN W. GEARY, remains unshaken, and that we believe his qualifications for the office he now holds are unquestionable, as clearly proved by the manner in which he has brought the State in safety through every storm?" We put the question direct to the *Gazette*, and likewise invite the *Commercial* and *Dispatch* to give vent to their feelings in the some regard.

But why was San Domingo so studiously ignored by the convention? Is the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania afraid to deliver itself upon the subject? It would seem so. It was afraid to endorse the scheme and dare not denounce it. Had it done the first it would have invoked the opposition of the people, had it dared the latter, it would have called down the axe of the Executive. Upon this subject, which a few months ago threatened to involve the country in a foreign war, and which is liable at any moment to precipitate one, we find the Radical leaders of Pennsylvania are too cowardly to express an opinion.

But the most marked omission from the platform and one of the most pointed singnificance yet remains to be mentioned. We refer to the force bill, under which the President wields the power of an absolute monarch. Not since the foundation of the government has a measure of such vast importance, so fraught with the very destiny of free institutions been even proposed, much less enacted into a law, and yet the Republican party of Pennsylvania is as profoundly silent as the grave upon it. They dare not commit themselves upon it. The blindest of them know that the spirit of liberty is yet inherent in the people, and that for the Radical leaders to declare in favor of a dictator would decimate the ranks of the party to a hopeless degree. That party which is silent upon an issue like this, which overshadows and swallows up all others, is too cowardly to show its colors, and practices only the tactics of the skulker and the cowardly assassin that stabs in the dark.

Indeed we have it upon good authority that the attempt was made in the Tuesday night secret caucus where this platform was fixed up, to insert a resolution approving the San Domingo scheme, and the force bill, but it was defeated upon the plea that to do so would lose the State of Pennsylvania by fifty thousand majority. Some of the wiser heads then patched up an agreement not to say anything about these issues until after the election, when, if the party was successful, they could be announced without damaging the party.

The force of the resolutions about a reform in legislation, &c., may be appreciated, when it is said that the whole thing is stolen from the Democracy, Speaker WALLACE when elected to preside over the Senate announced the Democratic policy upon the subject of State and Legislative Reform, since which the Radical leaders have been trying to steal the Democratic thunder. The dodge will not win, notwithstanding the aspersions of the Radical convention upon the Senate, which as they could act corrupt they denounce.

As a whole, the platform is weak to the last degree, and full of double dealing and hypocrisy upon its face. Its main object is to deceive the mass of the party, by concealing the true issues of the campaign. When it undertakes to serve the Gog and Harrisburg and the Magog of the White House at the same time, as well as ignore the strides of the Executive toward a dictatorship, it must calculate largely upon the ignorance of the public.

POLITICAL PREACHING.

We had thought that with the closing scenes of the war, fraught with all the excitement of the time, that the verdict would be about unanimous in favor of a cessation of political preaching. Still we find the idea has a foothold in quite a number of minds, who see no hope of party success except in the warping of men's judgments, and stirring up every possible sort of prejudice.

We had quite enough political preaching during the war to last one generation at least. At the very time when men's passions were inflamed by the clash of arms, a large number of the clergy, forgetting the peaceful nature of their calling, plunged into the pool of politics, divided communities, broke up the fraternity of churches, and fomented dissensions in direct violation of their professed commissions to preach the Gospel.

Party politics became a subject, not of moral consideration, but a mere question of party success with a large number of preachers. The Radical platform wholly displaced the Acts of the Apostles, and all men who did not subscribe to the dogmas of an antagonistic party, were denied the fellowship of the church, and were compelled either to stay away or hear themselves abused for asserting the right of being independent in their political views and preferences.

Whenever the church, in any of its branches, takes hold of any subject outside of the Bible, it becomes intolerant to the last degree. Having once determined that a given line of policy is the true moral and religious standard, it admits of no question or difference of opinion, and all men must either subscribe to it, or be foredoomed to perdition. Since, as in the case of the Rev. Mr. CHENEY, he was not permitted to omit the word "regenerate" from the ritual, under penalty of clerical dagradation, is it to be presumed, that the church, if it was to take sides on the political issues of the day would permit the slightest difference of opinion on the question of the Constitutional restrictions of the General Government? Which ever view should happen to be adopted by the church as a dogma, would be enforced with all the terrors of eternal damnation for all who differed in opinion.

The danger of mixing up politics and religion is too manifest not to be averted by all means. To the thoughtful members of the clergy of all branches of the church in this country, this became painfully apparent five years ago, and they immediately began to discourage it, and in many instances with marked success. Whenever we find the fragments of a disunited church organization again harmonizing, we find that they have buried all kinds of secular agitation, and planted their feet once more upon the primitive principles of the Gospel, as laid down by the hands of the inspired writers, and practice CHRIST's great maxim, "Render unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S, and unto GOD the things that are GOD'S."

There are a certain class of men, however, who are still anxious to mix politics and religion, and preach men and parties to hell, if they do not agree with them. W at cla of preachers who, when political agitation was driven from the church, found their occupation gone, since they could not lay aside their bigotry and march under the banner of Christian peace and union and world wide charity. This class of men have, wherever it was possible resorted to the editorial chair of the secular political press, from which they hurl their bigotry at the heads of all men who have the independence to hold to their own political views. While their former pulpits rejoice in the gentler ministrations of the Gospel of Peace, the rostrum is cursed with their blind and unreasoning bigotry.

This class of men who have here and there obtruded themselves upon the political press, are the most ignorant and blindly unreasoning bigots that ever cursed a midnight caucus and plotted against the rights of mankind. They have neither charity for their neighbors nor respect for the institutions of their country. They gauge everything by their own narrow views, and no more comprehend liberal principles than they do the invisible workings of the universe. Only that which comes within the focus of their own narrow vision is worthy of acceptation—all else is incomprehensible to them, and hence to be execrated.

It is a matter of extreme regret to the secular, and especially the political press of the country, that this class of men sometimes find a lodgment within its limits, and to a certain extent mould public opinion in localities. The journalistic bigot is the most dangerous of all bigots, for speaking as he does behind a veil, he is more likely to mislead than if he was speaking face to face with his auditors. Consequently it is a matter of more than ordinary regret that when the great wave of returning charity washed those politico-religious intolerants out of their pulpits, it did not carry them to their true level, where the proper application of muscle, and not the misapplition of brains, might have been of some advantage to mankind.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

In our edition of yesterday we published a series of resolutions accompanied by a speech, which were presented by Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM at the Montgomery county convention, held at Dayton. It is quite probable that they substantially foreshadow the platform that will be adopted by the Ohio Democracy at the Columbus Convention to be holden on Thursday, the 1st day of June next. We place this as a probability, because the idea is generally advanced by the Ohio Democratic press that it is the part of wisdom to bury out of sight all dead and past issues. The wisdom or folly of so doing will be best determined by the result of the election.

These resolutions, at least, have the merit of being clear in their expressions, if they are not wise in their conclusions. The mistake, in our estimation, lay in the promulgation of the resolutions by a county convention. It was a subject that more properly belonged to a State Convention, and as the Dayton Convention was held the eve of the State Convention which was to nominate a full State ticket, it might have been more properly left to the latter body to have declared the position of the party.

We have but little if any doubt but that the Convention at Columbus would have adopted a similar declaration, which if advantageous at all to the party would have been more completely so, coming as the voice of more than 300,000 instead of 15,000 Democratic voters. But whether the course was wise or foolish, the declaration is before the public for criticism and consideration, and so far as an expression of opinions can go sets at rest the oft repeated lies of the Radical leaders.

MR. MORTON, who is a leader of his party in the West, and put in circulation the idle falsehoods about the Democracy which now furnishes every Radical writer in the country with his stock in trade of partizan ideas, is the near neighbor of Mr, VALLANDINGHAM. It has been the habit for years past for the Radical press to hold Mr. VALLANDINGHAM up to the public gaze as the only true exponent of Democratic principles in the land, at the same time declaring that whatever he laid down as the Democratic doctrine was so beyond all question or peradventure.

Whether Mr. VALLANDINGHAM was or was not the exponent and representative of the Democracy in Ohio or the West, it is not our purpose now to discuss, nor is it necessary for us to do so. It remains to be seen whether the Radical leaders will now stultify themselves by declaring that he is not the representative of Democratic ideas. The Western Democracy as a rule are independent in all matters of party policy and we infer that the resolutions of the Dayton Convention only exemplify this independence, and by declaring that the illegal acts of the Radical administration must be met and decided in a legal manner at the Peoples' great Tribune, the ballot box, and that differences of opinion as to the mode in which Radical injustice was perpetrated must be merged in the one great question of saving civil liberty and Constitutional government from the tightening grasp of centralization, is but giving utterance to the matured convictions of all men who are not hopelessly blinded by the Radical leaders, and keep them in a position to plunder and peculate and prey upon the substance of the people, without once stopping to consider the result or the effect upon the destiny of the country.

In this connection we have a word to say to the agent of the Associated Press, at Dayton. The members of the Association do not pay for the opinions of agents and reporters. In fact they do not care a fig whether they have any opinions at all, and prefer that they would not obtrude them if they have. Newspapers want news, and if they desire *opinions* they send out their own special correspondents to make observations and form them. The Democratic members of the Association do not pay for being misrepresented by the agent of the Associated Press or any of his sub-agents. If he does not agree with the Democratic party, he can at least do what he is paid to do—furnish the news without comment or bias, and reserve their views to be sent only to those papers which especially employ and pay them for one-sided comments.

The Dayton agent telegraphed that "Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a new Democratic departure platform, intended for the ground work of the national platform to accept the Republican situation and apologize for Democratic delinquencies." Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made no apologies for the delinquencies of the Democratic party, for there were none to make. If the Democratic members of the Association are to have misrepresentations and biased comments of their party telegraphed at their expense, they would like to know it. Neither does the Democratic party nor the Dayton Convention propose to "accept the Republican situation" as the Dayton agent falsely alleges. "The Republican situation" is one that the Democratic party most emphatically denounce, and the Democratic press are not content that such lying balderdash shall be sent over the country at their expense. We understand the principles of the Associated Press to be non-partisan and have every reason to know that its managers take the same view of it. We have often had occasion to complain of the partisan bias of some of the agents, and utter this protest once for all, and ask that it receive the consideration it deserves. While we object to any misrepresentations and biased opinions of the Democratic party being telegraphed as Associated Press news, we protest against the same thing being done as to the Republican party for the same reason. Let the *news* be telegraphed and the editors who receive it will draw their own conclusions and make their own comments, which will be much more satisfactory to all parties, than the opinions of agents and reporters who are not paid for giving political opinions.

ONE of our cotemporaries says that its party is not so bad off as to be "destitute of good or great men or faithful public servants as to demand that we make no division of our love and admiration." This was said with reference to Governor GEARY. As that paper a short while ago published GEARY as the acceptor of bribes and a scurvy bummer and thief, and now praises him for all that is pure and patriotic, we are very much inclined to think the "division of its love and admiration" is running into the division of vulgar fractions.

UNDER WHICH KING?

The other day we asked the *Gazette* whether it believed that the eighth resolution of the Republican platform endorsing Gov. Geary was true, and it said that it did. Just for the sake of variety we place side by side two different opinions of the "organ" as to the honesty of the Governor as follows :

Gazette May 20, 1871.	*Gazette* Feb. 10, 1870.
THE POST in downright earnest wants to know our opinion of Gov. Geary. For an answer we refer its editor to resolution eight, of the Republican State platform. There are our sentiments exactly. Our party, unlike the Democratic, happens not to be so destitute of good and great men, or faithful public servants as to demand that we make no division of our love and admiration.	The Republican party of Pennsylvania has lost its control of the Legislature and has lost the Governor whom it elected. We have been sold out of both, by the traitors of our own household. * * * * The scurvy bummers, from the highest to the lowest, who have dishonored our organization and made our camp a cover for thieves, should be branded and drummed out.

The second extract heads the editorial column of the *Gazette* and is double leaded. The *Gazette* even goes further than to denominate GEARY a "scurvy bummer," and "a thief," and charges him with having been bribed with $50,000 but little more than a year ago to veto the Metropolitan Police Bill. The *Gazette* has never yet withdrawn this charge, and it stands as one of its "opinions" of GEARY's honesty. How can the *Gazette* now endorse GEARY as an honest man when a year ago it published him as the most consummate scoundrel in the State? We were "in downright earnest" to hear from the *Gazette* on this subject and we would like to see it undertake to reconcile the adverse "opinions." Will the oldest undertake it?

ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The *Gazette* with that dignity so befitting venerable age, speaks of the prospective candidates for President in 1872 as "fellows" and intimates that it has its eye upon "a fellow" who is sure to be elected, viz; ULYSSES S. GRANT. It is proper, no doubt, that the *Gazette* should take a "rosy view" of the matter, and have the most unlimited confidence in the success of the "fellow" that it runs for President.

But it has failed, so far, to explain to its readers a thing or two in connection with the nomination of GRANT for the Presidency by the Harrisburg convention. Mr. ERRETT, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions declined to draft or insert one in his report, nominating ULYSSES. The matter was broached in the Committee room, but Mr. ERRETT among others opposed the move, which they could do with impunity, since there was to be no record made of the discussions or expressions of opinions in the Committee.

After the report had been read and submitted Judge SHANNON of this city offered his resolution endorsing GRANT for the Presidency, and then the Convention dare not discuss it, because any opposition would have been put upon the record and to the detriment of the parties making it. Mr. ERRETT being a Federal office-holder dare not in open Convention oppose GRANT's nomination as he had done in Committee, or his head would have been in the basket in less than twenty-four hours. The same is true of all the other Federal office-holders who were largely represented in the Convention. With them the endorsement of GRANT was a matter of life or death.

For GRANT's office-holders to be forced to endorse him for President is a stroke of policy that is not largely calculated to catch even gudgeons, much less intelligent persons. Had it not been for Judge SHANNON, the Harrisburg Convention would have let GRANT as severely alone as it did his San Domingo job and the infamous military force bill, neither of which it dared to mention, much less to oppose. So far as the endorsment of GRANT for the Presidency by the Harrisburg Convention is concerned, it was only an alternative forced upon the Federal office holders in the Convention who were compelled either to vote for the resolution or lose their offices.

The *Gazette* is anxious to know whom we favor for the Presidency. We will try to relieve its anxiety. We are in favor of a man who has the statesmanship and ability to govern the country under a purely civil policy; firmness enough not to be ruled by demagogues; honesty enough to bring thieves, swindlers and defaulters to the bar of justice and punishment; patriotism enough to respect the Constitution and refuse dictatorial power; and decency enough not to turn his high office into a grand gift enterprise, and bestow the public patronage upon incompetent members of his family and the truckling sycophants who make him the most acceptable presents. As there are several hundred, not to say several thousand such men in the Democratic party, we leave the selection of the particular individual to the Democratic National Convention, until which time we advise our cotemporary to possess his soul in patience, "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust," in the wisdom and patriotism of the assembled representatives of the Democratic party.

While the Democratic party has such a large number of good men to choose from, the Radicals are reduced to the extreme necessity of choosing GRANT alone. If he plays out as rapidly for the next six months as he has for the past six, the Radical choice will be so much worse than HOBSON'S, that it will require a more non-expressive character than zero to designate it.

SENATOR SCOTT has been selected as the chairman of the sub-committee on the Ku Klux investigation with authority to report to the main committee on or before the 20th of September. This time is selected to afford time to circulate fiery documents and appeals before the October election. We have no doubt Senator SCOTT has the material blocked out now for a grand flourish. If there was, in the language of HORACE GREELY, general amnesty there would be no Ku Klux.

ONE of the greatest sufferers by the "Alabama" was Mr. GEORGE B. UPTON, a well-known merchant of Massachusetts. As the new Treaty comes directly home to such claimants, while it may be theoretically discussed in other quarters, he has examined its practical operation with special care in all its various bearings. After the most thorough investigation, Mr. UPTON regards the arrangement as a surrender of every principle heretofore asserted, and as furnishing no substantial redress for the injured parties. According to his calculation, taking the terms of the Treaty and the margin of time allowed to the arbitrators as the basis of an estimate, they might cover a period of four years and six months before rendering a decision. And in the event of deciding for the liability of the British Government, another year would have to be added for the award of the assessors. In all, five years and a half before a dollar could be handled by a claimant, even if both tribunals were friendly.

WE are anxious to know what our Radical cotemporaries will have to say of the remarks of the N. Y. *Evening Post* on the platform on which Messrs. STANTON and BEATH stand. It says:

With this view the Republicans, after making respectable nominations, adopted a platform of general platitudes about what the party and the administration had done, and recommended the renomination of General Grant, without a hint that anything further was necessary to obtain the approval of the people. The issue they present is not whether any new work shall be done by the Republican party, or even whether the policy of the Republican party, independent of its public men, is worthy of support, or whether General Grant shall be again elected President.

This is a narrow platform, and if it carry Pennsylvania it can hardly succeed in uniting the Republican party throughout the nation.

Two to one that they never will allude to it.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE turns out a dead failure on the Pacific. Only 41 delegates are in attendance at the long anticipated convention. The petitioners have just been turned out of the Massachusetts Legislature with a modest notice that "they have leave to withdraw their petition," to which request they indignantly reply by resolution as follows :

> Resolved, That in simply recommending that the petitioners have leave to withdraw the committee have virtually confessed that no valid reason can be adduced against the claim to equal and impartial suffrage without regard to the natural distinctions of birth; and no matter how adroitly postponed or evaded, that claim must be asserted and demanded until the women of Massachusetts shall stand the same on the political platform as the men, and be as fully entitled to vote and be voted for in every municipal State and national election.

SIMON CAMERON'S first official interview on the treaty is thus noted in Washington:

The four commissioners were developed in all their grandeur, with the sovereigns of Europe figuring as arbitrators for the settlement of American claims. After this work had been done, one of the parties said: "Well General, I hope we have been able to make clear the important points, and to convey our impressions to your mind?" "Oh, yes," replied Cameron; "I understand the treaty pretty well, and it is excellent in every respect but one: I do not quite see, if you agree to pay the Alabama claims, why the claims of *other States* are left out." This perplexing suggestion closed the conference.

THE Chicago *Tribune* makes an interesting estimate of the gain in Congressional representation which must accrue to the Southern States under the new census. By the emancipation of the slave population two-fifths of that aggregate, or say 1,680,000, have been added to the representative basis of these States. In 1860, out of 253 representative, the slave-holding States had 84, or one less than one-third, they will now, out of 280 members, be entitled, under the census of 1870, to 104, or ten more than one-third of the whole house.

ANOTHER of the faithful has been pensioned. The carpet-bagger WILLARD WARNER, who claimed for a time to represent Alabama in the Senate, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico, in recognition of his votes and services to the Administration and to Ohio. There are several of these hungry patriots to be provided for at the public expense.

So far, then, as Pennsylvania is concerned, the inference in favor of Grant's renomination is drawn from acts for which he is entitled to no credit, because he neither originated, performed, nor suggested them; from assumptions which are baseless, because they are false; and from a transparent bit of irony which everybody can see through.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THAT ONE DEAR FACE.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Those pleading eyes, so full of love,
So full of tender pain!
That one dear face, when shall I look
Upon its like again?
I wander through the restless throng,
I go from place to place;
I see the gay and beautiful—
All but that one dear face!

Those features, graven on my heart,
Are not of classic mould;
That patient smile, so dear to me,
To others might seem cold.
The tresses that my mother twined
With so much care and grace,
Are silvered here and there, but yet
They frame that one dear face!

Oh, mother dear, oh, mother kind!
Still thinking of thy child,
Though far away in distant lands,
Or on the ocean wild!
This chastened memory will cling,
In spite of time or place,
And bring up pictures to the mind
Of that, that one dear face!

Miss Burdett Coutts Accepts a Peerage.

Miss Coutts is the youngest of four daughters of the well-known Sir Francis Burdett, who married, Sophia, the daughter of Thomas Coutts, the famous banker, and sister of the Marchioness of Bute and Countess of Guildford. Mr. Coutts left al his fortune—some $15,000,000—to hi widow, who had been at one time Mis Harriet Mellon, the actress. She marrien the Duke of St. Albans in 1827. Dying in 1837, the fortune of her husband reverte s to his family by her will. She made Mis Angela Georgiana Burdett, the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, her sole heiress, with the condition that she should assume the name of her grandfather. Miss Burdett Coutts was then 23 years of age, the youngest daughter of an ancient family who were baronets since 1618—just six years after the first patent granted by the monarch planning the Plantation of Ulster, and before a hundred had received this dignity of hereditary knighthood. Her father, if not one of the most distinguished, was certainly one or the best known and most radical of the English politicians. His popularity was so great that Napoleon intended to make him President of the Republic which he proposed establishing in England after the capture of London by the Imperial troops. Miss Coutts never married, notwithstanding that her family position and wealth could have secured for her a m a nificent settlement. Inheriting none of the radical predilections of her father, she devoted her fortune to fostering the Establishment and to other work of religion and charity endowing churches, supporting foreign missionary establishments, improving schools, and withdrawing Magdalens from their sin. She erected the church parsonage and three schools of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and another church at Carlisle. She endowed the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia. She also devoted a large sum to a mission to the aborigines of South Australia. She contributed in a princely manner to the fund for Sir Henry James's survey of Jerusalem. She built a Magdalen asylum at Shephard's Bush. Believing that prevention was better than cure she endeavored to save a large class of women by improving the character of the education imparted in schools. She also took means to provide the women of Spitalfields with sewing and other work. On the site of the Nova Scotia Gardens she erected the well-known model dwelling called Columbia Square. Close to it was laid out a fine market, which is one of the architecural wonders of London. She has done much to assist immigration from all parts of the United Kingdom. In addition to these bountiful outlays she has done much to aid observing artists, and in every branch of art she is a liberal and judicious patroness. Her peerage is to all intents and purposes a life peerage, and as her brother, Sir Robert Burdett, is childless, it is not likely that her patent provides for its revision to him or his heirs.

Paris Pawnbroking.

Assistance has been rendered by the British charitable fund to the poor in Paris in obtaining their implements of trade, which has been pawned during the siege. The Mont de Piete (pawnbroking establishment) is conducted on capital borrowed from other State institutions. During the siege no one was allowed to borrow more than fifty francs on any article, no matter what its value might be. In spite of this the pressure for money was so great that the store-rooms of the Mont de Piete became encumbered with articles which 150,000 persons of all classes brought and pledged. I made a most interesting inspection of these immense storehouses of private property a few days ago, and walked through labyrinths of stored jewelry, each little box colored and numbered according to its year, all the even numbers indicating one year, and the odd numbers another. Here were no fewer than 100,000 watches and 25,000 clocks. There were diamonds, necklaces and bracelets of fabulous values, which had lain for many years, and which were pledged anew every year, that had glittered, nevertheless, on the arms and necks of their owners at every imperial ball and on every state occasion; when they were hired from the imperial pawnbroker for the night. Here, too, were evidences of the more real distress to which persons of rank had been reduced—one piece of lace after the other, the last cashmere shawl, or a pocket-handkerchief embroidered with a coronet, of such fine material that it was still possible to raise three francs, the lower figure allowed, upon it; gentlemen's gold-headed canes, even ordinary riding-whips, and no fewer than two thousand opera-glasses. Here was an umbrella, the pawn ticket of which had been renewed every year since 1812, and a silk dress, the owner of which for the last twenty-eight years had been unable to redeem it, but had regularly raised the portion of her annual income which it represented. Here were unwritten romances staring at one from the eyes of pawned pictures and dreadful family secrets locked up in jewel boxes. This quarter of the establishment was what might be called the Faubourg St. Germain of the Mont de Piete. When we went into he Belleville quarter, the objects were very different. No fewer than twenty-three hundred poor wretches had pawned their mattresses, and starving seamstresses had pawned fifteen hundred pairs of scissors. Spades, shovels, teapots without end. How many necessaries to existence were stored away in these galleries! How different the story they told from those of the fashionable deposits below! Not much of the romantic or the mysterious here; very little left to the imagination; the gaunt secret frowning on us from every loaded shelf—starvation!—London paper.

A LITTLE boy named Thompson, in Worcester, Mass, had one of the fingers of the left hand cut off by a hay cutter. He was taken to the physician's who found the bone sticking out so much beyond the flesh as to require the cutting off of a small piece more. When the operation was finished, the boy stuck his sound hand in his pocket, asking how much the bill was; or if it would be over ten cents.

The Tornado in Chicago—Three Persons Killed.

On Tuesday evening during the destructive tornado in Chicago a woman and two boys were instantly killed. The Times says:

That portion of the city known as Bridgeport suffered the most from its effects. At Malding & Harlan's brick-yard, a lady was instantly killed. Her name was Mrs. Mary Moore, she was the wife of the foreman of the yard. She had gone to the brick-yard to see her husband and to walk home with him, when suddenly the storm burst with all its fury upon that part of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Moore and several other persons hastily sheltered themselves beneath a shed which stood close at hand. The wind lifted up one corner of the structure, letting a heavy timber fall on Mrs. Moore. She was killed instantly. She was a German lady and leaves five children.

Near the new bridewell two lads, aged about 12 and 16 years, were suddenly killed. They were found on the track of the Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and St. Louis railroad, under some cars, on a side track. The cars had been blown from their standing place by the heavy wind which prevailed, and with such force that some of them were thrown completely off the track. It was impossible to find out who the two boys were. It appeared that they had been out fishing, as fishing rods and tackle were found with them. They had in all probability taken refuge from the rain-storm beneath the cars, their refuge there resulting in a terrible death to them. The railroad company sent out a train after the bodies, both of which were afterward taken to the police station on Madison street, to await the action of the coroner. Both bodies were terribly mangled, and presented a most shocking appearance.

The Column Vendome.

The Column Vendome recently overthrown and destroyed by the insurgents in Paris is thus described:

The column stood in the Place Vendome, which was erected in 1688, by Louis XIV., on the site of the hotel belonging to the Duke Vendome, son of Henry IV. The place is octagonal in form, 420 by 450 feet. The buildings bordering on the square are beautiful, and of Corinthian architecture. In the centre formerly stood an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which was demolished by the people during the first revolution, the base only being saved. In 1806 Napoleon I, gave orders for the erection of the triumphal monument, which has just been hurled to the ground, in honor of the success of the French arms. The column was of Tuscan order, and copied after Trajan's Pillar at Rome. Its height was 135 feet; circumference at the base, 36 feet; the base was about 21 feet high and 20 feet square, and the column could be ascended by a winding staircase of 176 steps. The column was covered by the bas-reliefs in bronze, composed of 276 plates, made out of 1,200 pieces of cannon taken from the Russians and Austrians, representing the victories of the French armies in the German campaign of 1805. There were over 2,000 figures of 3 feet high, and metal used weighed about 360,000 lbs. The column was surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Napoleon 1., 11 feet high. The one familiar to the Parisians with the cocked hat and military sartout, was taken down in 1863; the hero appeared in the statue tha was torn down in a Roman toga. The whole cost was about $308,000. From the summit the best view of Paris could be obtained.

Ben Butler vs. Brick Pomeroy.

IT appears from certain public documents that after all Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy *did* apply to Ben Butler, requesting him to act as her counsel in obtaining divorce and separation from her husband, "Brick" Pomeroy, notwithstanding the latter's recent denial of the fact. From the correspondence between Butler and Mrs. Pomeroy, as published by that "gentleman," it appears that Mrs. Pomeroy applied to Butler by letter, stating her grievances, and asking his legal aid to obtain her rights. Butler sent this letter to a friend of his in Milwaukee, with instructions to ascertain if it was genuine, not wishing to get caught in any well arranged trap. That friend, it seems, called on Mrs. Pomeroy and obtained her story, together with the confirmation that she had addressed the letter in question to the wily Ben. Upon being assurred by his Milwaukee friend that it was all right, Butler agreed to act as counsel. But Pomeroy, according to the assertion of a New York lawyer, upon hearing that Butler was after him, sent an agent to Milwaukee to settle, and solely to keep out of Butler's clutches, really did settle, giving his wife $30,000 and a divorce without opposition. To finish this thing off nicely, Butler has received the written consent of Mrs. Pomeroy to publish the entire correspondence, which he has lost no time in doing. It is just like him.

The divorce was hurried up to enable Brick to marry a Mrs. Louisa M. Thomas, with a dowry of $74,000 and several diamonds, which event came off on Monday evening last in New York.

Good Health as An Element of Success.

It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls talent. A man without it may be a giant in intellect; but his deeds are the deeds of a dwarf. On the contrary let him have a quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, thews and sinews of a man, and the alacrity, the unthinking confidence inspired by these, and though having but a thimbleful of brains, he will either blunder upon success, or set failure at defiance. It is true, especially in this country, that the number of centaurs in every community—of men in whom heroic intellect are allied with bodily constitution as tough as horses—is small; that, in general, a man has reason to think himself well off in the lottery of life if he draws the prize of a healthy stomach without a mind, or the prize of a fine intellect with a crazy stomach. But of the two, a weak mind in a herculean frame is better than a giant mind in a crazy constitution. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy. The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. In any of the learned professions a vigorous constitution is worth at least fifty per cent more brains; wit, judgment, imagination, eloquence, all the qualities of the mind attain thereby a force and splendor to which they never approach without it. But intellect in a weakly body is "like a gold in a spent swimmer's pocket." A mechanic may have tools of the sharpest edge and highest polish; but what are these without a vigorous arm and hand? Of what use is it that your mind has become a vast granary of knowledge, if you have not strength to turn the key?

THE Cape May Hotel proprietors, at a late meeting, subscribed liberally to yachting in their waters the current season. Congress Hall, the Stockton and Columbia House agreed to give a $2,000 gold cup as first prize, and a stand of colors for second. The New York Club are invited to take part on or about the first of July, and will attend. A grand ball will be given after the race.

A PAGE OF CONCHOLOGY.

What god it was I cannot say.
But one there was, when Jove was king.
Who, wandering by some Grecian bay,
Picked up a vacant shell that lay
Bleached on the shore, a dry, unsavory thing.

Nor is my memory well informed
(No Lempriere's at hand to blab)
What tender a has this mansion warmed;
Something with which the g.Eean swarmed,
Some lobster I suppose it was, or crab.

But he, the cunning brat of heaven,
Trimmed it according to his wish,
Crossed it with fibres—three or seven,
Or, as Pausanias thinks, eleven—
And gave a language to the poor, dead fish.

At once, the house, which e'en well filled
By its old habitant, was dumb,
Now, as the immortal artist willed,
A little sea-Odeon trilled,
And trembled low to the celestial thumb.

Enraptured with his new invention,
Up soared he to the blissful seat,
And, having caught even Jove's attention,
And calmed a faintly dissension,
Went serenading through the starry street.

With us, the story's the reverse:
Our souls are born already strung,
But, twixt the cradle and the hearse,
Creeps a change o'er us—for the worst!
The heart hath music only when't is young.

For soon there comes a sordid god,
When snaps the precious chords of sound,
And leaves the soul an empty pod,
A yellow husk—a dull, hard clod—
A faded shell, in which no voice is found.

Save when some bold, heroic hand,
That dares to strike the tyrant, Time,
Tries its first impulse to command,
And thrilling through the startled land,
Wastes the last ebbings of his heart in rhyme.

—From "Poems" by T. W. Parsons.

Woman's Real Mission.

The Brooklyn Eagle gives the following sound advice to women in general and to those who seek notoriety in foolishly spending their time at suffrage meetings in particular. It says:

The repugnance with which almost all people regard the manners, the methods, and the motives of a few noisy and obtrusive women, who struggle for public recognition and clamor for a "mission," by no means implies a failure to recognize the important place of woman and her worthy work in the domestic and social world, or to concede to her that real mission which of right belongs to her and in which she is supreme. The restriction of her to that mission involves no theory of inferiority. Indeed well-regulated minds reject the notion of sexual inequality. The spheres of men and women are different, but in no just sense is one subordinate to the other. The natural and inevitable difference is entirely consistent with harmony. In every happily ordered household the difference is accepted and respected, the several specialities of work do not clash, because the interest in them is coincident, and the harmony of the dual life is perfectly illustrated. Passing beyond the home-boundaries, the same principle prevails in society. The social not less than the domestic spheres of men and women are different, but the difference again is harmonious and can suggest subordination and inequality only to a disordered intellectual vision. That men underestimate the dignity or value of women and their work, either in the household or society, is an absurd conceit finding lodgment only in a morbid mentality.

The church which, in its machinery at least, is of social growth, recognizes the just and coequal, although formally different functions of woman, and its aim is to make them available to the best ties. This aspect of the subject is suggested by the adress delivered by Bishop Littlejohn before the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Long Island yesterday. The Bishop forcibly indicated as one of the needs of the church "a Female Parochial Deaconate and Sisterhood, or similar agencies," so that the woman of the church should be devoted, some "to works of mercy in the homes of the poor, and in orphan houses and hospitals, some to the work of teaching in the church and in the schools, and some to the work of missions in our cities." He referred to the comprehensive and beneficent charity thus organized and energized in the Roman and Anglican establishments, and to the continuous action of the Episcopal General Conventions in this country since 1850, commendatory of the proposed system. The matter has of late received the earnest consideration of other Christian bodies. Only a short time ago a Congregational Conference in this city discussed the question with a view of giving the warm sympathy and active zeal of the female membership a charitable and religious direction and stimulous. And a like purpose is apparent in other denominations.

Now here is a field for the wholesome exercise of female industry and aspiration—a field almost boundless in its opportunities, and one the cultivation of which by women can provoke no cavil on the part of the most delicate and conservative. Whatever difference may exist as to other questions, there can be no dispute as to the fitness of woman for religious enterprise, or the congruousness of the work of charity with her nature and culture. If there be women who are denied the privilege of home interests and responsibilities, women who are impatient of an idle and profitless life, and who desire to fill a useful and influential sphere, they may find abundantly in the work of religion and charity the occasion for eager and tireless activity. Bishop Littlejohn, speaking not only for his own diocese or for a single department of the Christian organism, but for all branches of the Church, points out woman's real mission.

A Legal Plum.

A Boston correspondent writes: Somebody has been digging up the will of Joshua Sears, who died sixteen years ago, leaving an immense property, and which is to-day worth $10,000,000, and has discoversd that it is loosely drawn up, and may be the means of depriving his son (and only child), Joshua Montgomery Sears, now about fifteen years old, of the great and accumulating property when he shall have become of age. At twenty-one years of age the son is to have $30,000, and this is all, save a yearly income, and until he is thirty years old, amounting to $10,000 a year. No provision is made for the son after he has passed the age of thirty. The trustees—three gentlemen who make some $25,000 a year each—have the entire swing of the property, and whenever one or either of them die it will go to their heirs or assigns as joint tenants in trust. It is estimated that the property will be worth $35,000,000 by the time the son becomes thirty years old; and the income will be $350,000 annually. Taking things in their natural order, it is fair to presume that the young man will outlive his two uncles, to whom the residue of the property is willed; and then what? a first-class law-suit, because a yearly income of $350,000 is not to be sneezed at, and besides he could afford to spend five or ten millions in litigation. Some lawyers in the future will have a rich plum to pick.

THIS is how a New York reporter irreverently alludes to the female President for 1872:

"Like many another fair before her,
She loved not wisely, but too well;
But when she chose her last adorer,
She might have known that Blood would tell."

Gossip About the Fashions.

[New York Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

COSTUMES.

Notwithstanding the eagerness with which the would-be reform writers—both men and women—pursue the theme of woman's extravagance and want of taste exhibited in the present mode of dress—there has never been a time when so many sensible and pretty fashions prevailed as at present. It is true that there are women who will pay two and three hundred dollars for a costume, which would not cost them one-quarter the sum if they bought the same quantity of material, and had the garment made precisely in the same manner. There are also absurd and ridiculous caprices which are caught up by those who desire to win notoriety. But the women who pay two and three hundred dollars for ordinary costumes, like those who sweep the streets with their demi-trains, are so few in number, that it is hardly worth while to accept them as samples of the sex, or to confound their eccentricities with the prevailing modes.

SKIRTS.

As a rule ladies wear their skirts of proper width and length—hoop skirts are reduced to the smallest possible size—bonnets, which are much the fashion, are decidedly larger, and the looped up skirts, paniers and draperies so far excel in grace and beauty the single plain skirt, that we are quite sure that any unprejudiced person, who could see the two styles exhibited side by side, would, without hesitation, choose the present mode.

CALICOES.

One does not wonder that the space before the counter, where the new spring calicoes are seen, is so crowded, when they catch a glimpse of the pretty styles which are displayed. Those which have chocolate grounds, well covered with running vines of white, pale blue, green or some other delicate tint, are exceedingly pretty. Others have delicate sprigs on light grounds, or stripes of some delicate shade on a darker ground. These, at the usual widths, are twelve cents a yard. Pacific Mills exhibits all the delicate colors in narrow stripes—with a dot, or vine, running through the stripe—upon white grounds. There are also stripes of

ALTERNATING COLORS

on chene grounds, with various other patterns; price twelve cents a yard. The designs displayed in the English calicoes are unusually handsome. One pattern, called the moire antique, which bears a strong resemblance to that costly fabric, would make an exceedingly handsome costume for a calico ball. The grounds show all the delicate spring shades—apple green, the palest tints of violet, and turquoise blue, as well as the more sober tints in brown and grey.

OTHER PATTERNS,

which show a remarkable delicacy in blending and shading, represent parts of a shell. The colors are grave, and the grounds rich and dark. Others, which are much sought after, have white grounds, which are thickly covered with running vines and leaves, or with sprigs of the most delicate and choice colors. The prices range from twenty to thirty cents a yard.

FRENCH CALICOES

show the usual variety of patterns. Some have delicately tinted grounds, with chintz figures—others have checked grounds, on which are stripes composed of bright flowers. In a fine quality, which sells for thirty-seven cents a yard, sprigs or dots prevail. The best quality, which ranges from forty-five to fifty cents, shows a wide stripe, in bright solid colors, upon a ground of sober tint.

CRETONNE,

which is a favorite material for breakfast dresses, and which is used by the furnishing houses for making up croquet suits, is a soft finished, thick cambric, figured and dotted, with stripes which may be used for ruffles or for plain bands. In good quality it is about four dollars and fifty cents a pattern. Goods which combine softness of texture with the grave suits, such as the quiet browns and grays, and the corn and buff shades are greatly in favor.

SLEEVES.

Street costumes exhibit, as a rule, only two or three patterns in sleeves—the duchesse, loose, with a box plait at the back; the loose-fitting sleeve, with a deep ruffle at the wrist, and the flowing sleeve. We have noticed, however, among the sleeves that are finished with a ruffle, some stylish varieties. A sleeve, belonging to a custome composed of two shades of brown, and which is quite loose, has the upper side finished with two puffs, running down, of the darker shade. These puffs, which commence a few inches below the top, and which end at the ruffle, are divided by bands of the lighter shade. The ruffle, which is dark, is bordered with a light shade. The bands are pointed at the top, and the dark puffs are commenced under a narrow light band. As a rule, sleeves are plain at the top, but the puff, which is so becoming to slender figures, is occassionly seen on a new custome.

WAISTS

continue to be cut in the English style, high on the shoulders; with the trimming, which may be either square or pointed, decends quite low on the back.

Art in Europe.

Mr. William Schans, in a private letter, writes about art in Europe under the date of Berlin, April 15, as follows:

The great events of the last eight months have sorely tried art in France and Germany. The fact is, during the conflict everybody took so much interest in the war, either active or passive, that brush and color but rarely touched the dusty canvas, as it stood in the solitary studio.

There is a little life just beginning again in the world of art. At Dusseldorf I made my usual pilgrimage to the studio of Louis Knaus, who, as a *genre* painter and as a colorist, stands unrivalled in Europe.

Knaus is indeed a great artist in every sense of the word, and whatever he touches shows the master hand. Though selecting subjects of our daily life, yet he gives them the spirit beyond all others. Who does not remember his masterly works, "The Golden Wedding," and "The Baptism?" The original picture, "The Baptism," was offered for sale a few years ago in New York for four thousand dollars. To-day ten thousand dollars could not buy it. Knaus is at present painting an important work, "The Funeral." The scene is, of course, a sad one, and is laid in one of those quaint German villages. On the left is the village schoolmaster and his scholars singing a funeral hymn, while the coffin is brought down a high staircase leading from the the house. In the foreground stands the bier, with its black cloth covering; for the coffin is to be carried to its dismal resting-place by the men dressed in black, and wearing three-cornered hats, who stand near it. Knaus has selected winter, with ice and snow on roof and ground, as if in dramatic keeping with this scene of sadness and of woe. In the foreground, directly in front of the bier, the artist has introduced a strange bit of nature, a group of hens, pecking and scratching the frozen ground for their food.

To add with how much care the artist has studied nature and character in the composition of this work would be superfluous, for he belongs to the realistic school in all its glory. This picture should go to the New York Art Museum.

THE ROBIN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

My old Welch neighbor over the way
Crept slowly out in the sun of spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray,
And listened to hear the robin sing.

Her grandson, playing at marbles, stopped,
And cruel in sport as boys will be,
Tossed a stone at the bird, who hopped
From bough to bough in the apple-tree,

"Nay!" said the grandmother; have you not
heard,
My poor, bad boy! of the fiery pit,
And how, drop by drop, this merciful bird
Carries the water that quenches it?

"He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the souls of sin:
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

"My poor Bron rhuddyn! my breast-burned bird,
Singing so sweetly from limb to limb,
Very dear to the heart of our Lord
Is he who pities the lost like Him!"

"Amen!" I said to the beautiful myth;
"Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well:
Each good thought is a drop wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell.

"Prayers of love like rain-drops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
And dear to the heart of Our Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in the good they do!"

A Mountain Tomb—The Burial Place of Zadock Pratt.

Any one who has visited the Greene and Ulster districts of New York, says a writer in the Germantown (N. Y.) Chronicle, must have become familiar with the name of Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville. On the banks of the Schoharie, which winds through the green fields and among the wild hills of the southern Catskill range, lies the quiet, prosperous little town which owes its existence to this remarkable man. There is the bank which he established, the churches which he built—but which he did not trouble much with his presence—and there, above all, the ruins of what were the largest tanneries in the country, the pioneer works in this now exhausted hemlock region, by which their owner rose from poverty to wealth and power.

Tanning in Greene is among the things of the past, and new industries are arising in its place; but the name of Zadock Pratt cannot well be forgotten, for the energetic, quaint old man has carefully guarded his memory from oblivion. Outside the town rises a bold rugged hill, topped by a crest of rocks showing a sharp outline against the sky. Upon the face of the highest peak is carved a gigantic portrait of the great tanner; below it is a rude representation of his factory, with an inscription in letters which can be read for miles, "One million sides of leather tanned in Pratt's tanneries in (we forgot how many) years." The whole hill is planted and cared for like a park; a pathway winds among the rocks to the summit, and here, just below the grotesque portrait, is a deep chamber out in the solid stone and designed for the last resting place of the ambitious lord of Prattsville. Above its portal is carved his name: "Zadock Pratt, born October 30th, 1799. Died———." That blank may now be filled; the old man has at last died at Bergen, New Jersey.

The Origin of "Hurrah!"

The cry "Hurrah!" is proved by a German writer to have been received by the Germans from the peoples coming from the East at the time of the "Volkerwanderung." It was then "Hurra!"; subsequently changed in the wars with the Slaves, Huns and Avars to "Wara!" A writer in the *Vossian Zeitung*, who has lived several years in India, gives still further explanation on the origin of these cries. He says:

"The word *Harra!* really *Harri!* was got by the old Germans, in the first place from people who wandered into Europe from Central Asia. The word *Harri* (*Harri*) is used to this day among the Hindoos of Eastern India as a designation for God, being one of the names for the God Vishnu. When the Hindoos have anything difficult to accomplish they cry *Harri! Harri!* This cry is very frequently used by the Hindoo boatmen, when their boat happens to get stuck on a sandbank in the Ganges; putting on all their strength together, they call out *Harri! Harri!* exert their utmost powers until they bring it afloat. When the boatmen are towing the boat up the stream, and come to a strong current, where they wish to go quickly and securely over difficult and dangerous parts, the same cry is used. It is probable that the Hindoo soldiers use the cry *Harri!* in war. In short, the word *Harri!* is used by the Hindoo whenever he is conscious of his own weakness, and feels the necessity of divine help. The word *Harri*, therefore, which our forefathers got from the peoples emigrating to Europe from Asia, and from which the cry 'hurrah' is derived, signifies 'God help us!' and in the month of the Christian soldiers has the beautiful signification: 'God help us, and stand by us, since we have a difficult mission to accomplish, to conquer the enemy, and are in great danger of losing our lives.'"

The discussion has at least thrown some interesting light upon the origin of this cry, which is now used among us with a totally different signification.

A Foolhardy Enterprise.

The small boat City of Ragusa, nineteen feet in length, is announced to sail from this port to Liverpool on Monday next, with two men only on board. Much attention has been given to this undertaking in the columns of the daily press, but anything more foolhardy it would be difficult to imagine. No possible good result can be attained by it, however successful may be the voyage. The mere practicability of crossing the Atiantic in so small a craft is a very trivial and useless thing to determine, yet this has already been settled by the previous voyage of the same little vessel. Ii is supposed that with favorable weather the passage may be accomplished in forty days, but now if one of the two men should be taken ill three days out from Sandy Hook? Look at the matter in any light you may, it is a foolish enterprise, and the men who engage in it are placing their lives lightly and unnecssarily at hazard. What might be applauded as heroism under other circumstances is downright folly in this case, meriting only the reprobation of the public.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE New Orleans Picayune says: "Some wag alarmed Mrs. Gaines dreadfully, a few days since, by telling her that her 'draining elephant' was entirely unnecessary to the drainage of the city, and that the London Avenue machine could do all the work required. For some days the little lady had the most scientific engineers scouring the country, taking the levels of the drainage districts, and diving into the drainage subject generally. Their voluminous reports have, however, convinced that her elephant can not be whistled down the wind so easily, and directing the keeper to keep a sharp lookout on him, she sits down complacently, waiting for the city to come to her and propose terms. 'You see,' says Mrs. Gaines, 'how sad it will be if the poor people in that locality should be overflowed, and what a dreadful expense a flood would entail; but I can do nothing, and the city is obdurate.'"

VARIETIES.

WHAT is the worst seat a man can sit on? Self-conceit.

THE German Peace celebration in Philadelphia cost $450,000.

THE French are now destroying what they have been building up for the last two centuries.

A TEXAS paper reports the killing of three women while disguised as men and attempting to rob a house.

A BOSTON paper record the mysterious disappearance of a temperance lecturer, who when last seen, was drunk.

LADIES who wear point lace shawls should know, to appreciate them, that it takes two hundred women for two years, at steady work, to finish one.

THE destruction of the column of the Place Vendome will add to the value of the bronze representations of it in this country.

ONE of the clergymen in Portland, Me., took for his text last Sunday afternoon, a slip of woodbine, just budding with leaf, which he displayed from the pulpit.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES declares, it is said, that of more than one hundred lawyers who were opposed to her protracted suits, seven committed suicide, and fifty-six drank themselves to death.

A DAILY paper recently contained an advertisement for a lost "large black silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman with a curiously-carved wooded head."

"OH, grandma?" cried a mischievous little urchin, "I cheated the hens so nicely just now. I threw them your gold beads, and they thought they were corn and ate them up as fast as they could!"

A GENTLEMEN addressing a passionate love letter to a lady in the same town, added this curious postcript: "Please to send a speedy answer, as I have somebody else in my eye."

"COME here, Felix; you said the letter E was a glutton: how do you prove it?" "Because he changed fasts into feasts, is invariably the first to commence eating, and is always last at the table."

MANY foreigners residing in Paris have recommenced the practice which prevailed during the siege of displaying from their windows, flags indicating their nationality.

A DRESSMAKER was poisoned to death in New York, a few weeks ago, by making up a green tarletan dress. So much of the arsenic entered the pores of her skin that she died a few days afterward.

THE child-like and bland Chinee in San Francisco has not very generally learned to discriminate between bright, new cents and gold dollars. As a consequence he is often victimized.

"PADDY, my boy," said a gentleman to an Irishman, whom he observed fishing away at a deep pool, "that must be a favorite stream for trout." "Faith, and sure it must be that same; for I have been standing here this three hours, and not one of 'em come out of it."

THE election judges of Hammonton, N. J., have all been arrested on complaint of women whose ballots were rejected in a recent election. The ladies are determined to exhaust the latest expedients afforded by the acts of Congress for the relief of the oppressed and down-trodden.

A CLERGYMAN was lately depicting before a deeply-interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by exclaiming: "A young man in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sunday while I was preaching the gospel in a beastly state of intoxication."

IN a large proportion of the Boston marriages, last year, the brides were older than the grooms. This was only natural. Boston maids rarely get married until they are old enough to terrify innocent and nervous young men into it.—Chicago Times.

"ADMINISTERING lead through a tube" is what the papers call it in Michigan when one person shoots another. The editors are very careful not to hurt a person's feelings by alluding to "murder" or anything of that kind, for fear they may have lead administered through a tube to their persons.

SHYLOCK ought to have lived in Kansas. There is a great demand for money there, and skinflints find it a very paradise. The legal rate is twelve per cent. In addition six per cent. damages is allowed on the whole amount in case of protest. Furthermore the debtor is required to pay plaintiff's lawyers' fees in addition to the costs of court.

A FRENCHMAN who had purchased a country seat was complaining of the want of birds in his garden. "Set some traps," said an old officer, "and they'll come. I was once in Africa, and there was not supposed to be a woman within two hundred miles. I hung a pair of earrings and a bracelet on a tree one night and the next morning I found two women under the branches."

FIVE boys, the other day, broke open a freight car on the Troy and Boston track at North Adams and tapped a barrel of whisky, of which they proceeded to imbibe until one of the youngest, about thirteen years of age, was unable to go home, and was found in the car nearly unconscious. When sober he informed against the others, involving one man among the rest.

A LADY in South Providence, R. I., met with a singular accident a few days ago. A hen with chickens had been confined by a cord to counteract its roving propensities. Wishing to liberate the fowl, the lady caught it, and with shears endeavored to cut the cord from its legs, when the bird, in its frightened struggles, came violently in contact with the handles of the shears, striking both blades into the lady's arm, and inflicting an ugly, and, what the attendant physician considers, a serious wound, considering its nature and the lady's advanced age.

ILLINOIS has strange ways, even of committing suicide. In Warrensburg recently Mrs. Alice Day discovered her husband had another wife, and shot herself dead. The husband, who was in prison for bigamy at the time, when he heard of the self-murder of one of his consorts, was so overcome by sorrow and remorse that, having nothing else within reach, he swallowed a box of hooks and eyes, a bottle of hair dye, a brass breastpin, several pieces of glass, six vest buttons and a small penknife. These miscellaneous articles did not prove fatal, but at last accounts Day complained of indigestion.

THE St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst. says: As the Nilsson party were coming from Memphis, by the Iron Mountain Railroad, and the train was between De Soto and Victoria, Madame Nilsson, the mother of Miss Nillson, lost a number of valuable diamonds. She had about $4,000 worth in a valise, and was taking this down from a rack when it slipped from her hands, the fastening loosened and the diamonds fell through an open window. The train was stopped by Mr. Allen, jun., and Max Strakosch and another member of the party got off to search for them. Max was left searching dilligently, and at last accounts was still there.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
GS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 27, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
(Philadelphia.)

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER,
(Lawrence County.)

THE names of General WM. MCCANDLESS and Capt. JAMES H. COOPER will strike terror into the Radical camp.

AND now HENRY WARD BEECHER is out for President. While it is said that he has no unchristian ambition to succeed GRANT in the junketing and horse racing business, he will nevertheless consent to serve if the people will elect him.

ON Monday last Vice President COLFAX was stricken with paralysis, and it is considered extremely doubtful whether he will survive if a second attack ensues.

THE New York *Times* asks, "What is the use of the Democratic party?" To prevent the Radical leaders from stealing the entire substance of the people, and then persecuting them for being so poor.

AN Ohio newspaper speaking of the late political song writer, Governor GREINER, says that the reason Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was not nominated for Vice President in 1844, was because there was no English word to rhyme with his name. From this it would appear that there is something in a name after all.

IN printing the yeas and nays on the increase pay of members of the Senate and House at Harrisburg, Senator PURMAN appeared on the list as "not voting." In justice to that gentleman, it should be stated that when the vote was taken he was at home, visiting his son, who is dangerously ill. Had he been in his seat his vote would have been recorded, as he is one of the few men that never resort to "dodging."

IT is now definitely settled that GRANT will go to Long Branch in June, to train his horses and arrange the pools for the July races. The time was when a President of the United States thought it beneath his dignity to fill the *role* of a lounger, horse jockey and dog fancier; but that was in the slow going times of Democracy. Under the more exalted Radical *regimen* whisky guzzling, cigar smoking and gambling in horse flesh is thought to be the proper thing for the President.

THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTRY INFAMY.

JACK FALSTAFF was so averse to to giving reasons for his queer, and often incomprehensible antics, that he even declined to furnish one for his cowardice "upon compulsion" when Prince HENRY demanded it. The Radical managers of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, having many of the peculiarities of FALSTAFF, especially those of his lower proclivities, decline to give the people of Pennsylvania justice except when it is forced from them.

We have an example of this in the matter of the Philadelphia Registry Law. So apparently unjust and unqualifiedly infamous was the law that there is not a single Radical paper in the city of Philadelphia that has dared to openly and squarely oppose the Senate amendments to it. The *Evening Telegraph*, a Radical paper, looked upon the injustice of the existing law as so great that it was constrained to say that "there can be no doubt that the existing arrangements for counting the returns of the elections of this city are dangerously defective, and that the proposed remedy of having them counted in the presence of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas seems to be at once necessary and likely to be efficacious in averting existing evils. The Republican party, being a party of law, order and justice, cannot afford, on a point like this, to take issue with the Democracy. It is no part of the legitimate functions to shield men who attempt to tamper with fair elections, or to afford to dishonest Return Judges opportunities to nullify the popular will." The "law abiding" proclivities of the Radical managers of the House were very clearly set forth by its attempts to evade the consideration of the Senate amendments to the law, and continue in force all its infamous provisions, for the sole and express purpose of committing sufficient frauds in the city of Philadelphia to keep up the Radical control of the Legislature, and defeat the clear Democratic majority in the State of Pennsylvania.

This determination on the part of the Radical managers forced the Senate to adopt such measures as would compel the Radicals to do justice to the people of Philadelphia and the State at large. The Senate had the right side of the question, and its bold determination to let the appropriation bill go by the board sooner than submit to seeing this Philadelphia iniquity continued longer, meets the approval of men of all parties throughout the State, and to all present appearances, will compel the Radical managers of the House to close up a cess pool of corruption, by means of which they have been enabled to stifle the will of the people of the State.

There is no fair-minded man who will object to the modifications proposed by the Senate for they are all in the interest of honesty. The law as it now stands was made for the purpose of making one man's selfish interest the rule for the action of the Radical party. "When WILLIAM B. MANN" says the *Age*, "was struggling to keep his place at the head of the Republican ticket in 1868, he got the general law of the State altered by what was then known as the "BILL MANN Amendment." For thirty years election inspectors have been chosen in this State under what is now known as minority representation. By the law of Pennsylvania for every part of it, but this unfortunate city, an inspector from each party is placed as a sentry over the ballot-box. Has any honest man ever objected to this? Never. The system has won general favor, and many advocate its wider application. But it did not suit Mr. WILLIAM B. MANN. He struck it out of the law by his famous amendment. When he found the Republican party would not vote for him, he determined to do without their votes. He got the Legislature to pass a special election law for Philadelphia, which took away from the people the election of Inspectors, and gave the *selection* (the word in his law) *of all election officers* to a Board composed of the Aldermen of this city. In this, his creatures, the Radical Aldermen, associated with him in twenty years' manipulation of the criminal justice of Philadelphia, were the majority. They were to *select* all the election officers." Through his creatures, MANN had the receiving and counting of the votes, and it did not matter how the people voted, MANN and his assistants made the result to suit themselves. It is not necessary now to refer to the fact that this law was decided unconstitutional and that it was necessary to get Judge STRONG off the Bench, before the "BILL MANN" Amendment could be put into successful operation.

Under the law, as it now exists, the Democrats are deprived of all representation in the Board of Election Officers, and the returns are opened and counted in *a secret Radical conclave*, where all sorts of frauds may be perpetrated with impunity. The amendments to this infamous law is proposed by the Senate, are to give the Democrats a fair representation on the Board and have the returns *opened and counted* in the presence of the Judges of the Courts, *four* of whom are Republicans and only *one* a Democrat. Every man who opposes these just and necessary amendments to the Philadelphia Registry Law, are in league with the ballot box stuffers, and are in favor of defeating the will of the people of the State by perpetrating frauds in the city of Philadelphia. The Senate deserves and will receive the thanks of the people for its bold stand in defence of the purity of the ballot box, and if, by any trick, the Radical managers of the House defeat the proposed modifications, they will only cover themselves anew with infamy and ensure an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the outraged prople of the State.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The two political parties of Pennsylvania are now fairly in the field. To-day we present to our readers the Democratic ticket for the State of Pennsylvania, and the platform of principles which is to be its rule of action. They will both command the admiration and cordial support of every Democratic voter in the State, and enlist under their standard thousands of Republicans who see no hope for peace or reduced and equitable taxation under the extravagant rule of the maddened Radical leaders, who have only used their high positions of honor and trust to rob the people of their rights and oppress them with burdensome taxation.

With the ticket and the platform herewith presented the Democracy will march to victory, and decide beyond all peradventure the Presidential campaign of 1872. The Democracy of this State have appealed not to men's passions, but to their sober judgment, in this the hour of the country's trial and great peril. On the one side are the Radical leaders, maddened with power and crazed with the insane ambition that reaches after the glare and tinsel of monarchy, bending every nerve to centralize the government and subject the people to the yoke of a grinding moneyed-military despotism—on the other is the Democracy arrayed under the banner of peace and prosperous unity, with a constitutional free government, in which all men's rights are protected, burdens distributed equitably, and the sovereignty of the people and the States, for their motto.

We do not doubt the final result of the issue. The American people were born and bred to love the free institutions of the inestimable government bequeathed them by their fathers, and though they have been misled by the chicanery or canting demagogues, they will no more surrender their birthright, secured and sanctified by their revolutionary ancestors, than they will trample the religion of their fathers under foot, and erect the Temple of Infidelity upon the shattered altar places of pure and true Christianity.

The Democrats make no party appeal in the ordinary acceptation of the term. It is but the people asking of one another whether they will submit to see the grand political fabric of a free government, in which every man is a sovereign, and not compelled to bow the knee and beg favors of any whelmed beneath the advancing tide of despotism, or whether with the potent wand of the great magician, Liberty, they will smite the turbid waters, and send them howling back to the yawning hell of despotic corruption from whence they issued to despoil the fairest land and destory the best political system of Government the sun ever rose or set upon since the dawn of Time.

The people can be trusted with this matter, and they will mould things after their own fashioning. Now that they have been aroused to a sense of the great danger that threatens Constitutional liberty, by seeing the President clothed with a power more absolute than that exercised by the Czar of Russia, and under which he can drag citizens from their domicils and have them shot upon the finding of drum-head court martials, with the gates of the Temple of Justice double locked against their appeals, they will not be slow to hurl from power, the banded traitors who rule the Radical party and mould the acts of the administration.

We invite a comparison between the avowed principles of the two parties which now claim the suffrages of the people. The Radical platform is full of evasion and the galvanized promises which have been so often shamelessly broken by the very men who now ask to be enotinued in power. The Democratic platform is bold and outspoken, denouncing all attempts at usurpation, proclaiming for the rights of the people as guaranteed by the Constitution, opposing public robbery, peculation and useless extravagance, and demanding that the people shall be relieved of the burden of unjust and unequal taxation which is now eating up their substance.

Two more unexceptionable men, or men better fitted for the positions for which they are nominated, than General MCCANDLESS and Captain COOPER could not be found in the State of Pennsylvania. With General MCCANDLESS, for Auditor General, and Captain COOPER, for Surveyor General, there is every assurance that the Democratic banner will be borne to a triumphant victory in October next. They are men of pure and unexceptionable records, irreproachable public and private characters, and are known throughout the lengh and breadth of the State. The lateness of the hour at which we write, and lack of space, forbid a more extended personal notice of our candidates in this issue. Suffice it to say that no better selections could have been made, which is no disparagement of the other high-toned and worthy gentlemen who were named in connection with these offices, and who fully acquiesce in the choice of the Convention, and will lend all their powerful influence to insure the election of the ticket and the triumph of Democratic principles in the glorious old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The platform of principles adopted by the Convention fully express the views of the Democracy of the State, and set at rest the absurd falsehoods set afloat by Senator MORTON and the Radical leaders. They challenge alike the respect and criticism of men of both parties, who are disposed to act upon the suggestions of reason and be guided by sober judgment. While both time and space forbid a more extended commentary this morning, they meet with our hearty and unqualified approval, and will receive our undivided support.

The Convention had a grave work before it—a work fraught with more than ordinary political consequences, and it has discharged it nobly, bravely and satisfactorily. It now only remains for the people to put their shoulder to the wheel—turn the corrupt magnates of the Radical party out of power in the State of Pennsylvania, and put her foremost in the column that will march to the political redemption of the whole country in 1872.

FARM STOCK.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture contains some valuable hints and suggestions to farmers and others who have the care and oversight of live stock. If they have not profited by them during the past season of feeding they may find them useful in the future. A little foresight, directing the way to judicious management, will often remedy the deficiencies of production. Thus the comparatively short crop of hay of last season, which was seriously light in the East and in portions of the West, led to the husbanding of immense quantities of corn-fodder, and to the utilizing of masses of straw for feeding purposes, so that the animals of the farm, consigned by the timid and the croaking to semi-starvation or the knife, have come forth from their winter quarters in higher flesh and better health than for several years past. It is true that, in sections in which scarcity was most apparent, beeves were sent to the shambles in larger numbers and lighter condition than usual; but the relief came mainly from care in feeding, avoidance of waste, and the use of coarse, feeding material, so abundant at all times, and generally so little utilized. Some credit should be given, however, to providential mildness of winter, which reduced the consumption of fodder, and in some northern latitudes permitted an unaccustomed bite of grass. The past season has furnished new evidences of the capacity of this country as a meat-producer, and the extent of its feeding resources ordinarily wasted; especially has it illustrated the surpassing value of our corn crop.

The returns relative to condition of farm animals bear a remarkable uniformity in their exemption from croaking and depressing views; and while they exhibit great variety in description of the status of domestic animals, nine-tenths of them indicate a state of health and vigor varying from medium to highest; and care has been taken, in the following digest, to present all the unfavorable statements made.

In speaking of the diseases of cattle the report goes on to say that it has been necessary, on each recurring annual investigation relative to farm stock, to chronicle an amount of animal suffering, disease and death, disagreeable in the recital, burdensome as a tax upon industry, and much of it unnecessary as it is expensive. Neglect and exposure, habitual and almost universal in the barnless sections of the country, and too common in the more recent settlements of the colder Northwest, have cost the farmers of the country millions annually. The past winter has been mild, and more humane and economic views are beginning to obtain; and the record of the present spring is thereby greatly improved. A large preponderance of the returns concur in this view, and many of them bring cheering evidence of more rational practices in the treatment of domestic animals. Even where hay was scarce, as in Grand Isle County, Vermont, "extra care and attention more than offset the reduced quantity of fodder." It is gratifying to notice as one of the reasons for less mortality in the Northwest, "the more general erection of warm shelters," as in Fillmore County, Minnesota. While cattle "do well," as is frequently reported, without any shelter prepared by the hand of man, even in the Rocky Mountain valleys, there is no certainty of such exemption from suffering and death, either in the Territories, in Texas, or in Louisiana. In the latter, an almost tropical region, the return for Washington Parish says: "The severity of the winter caused considerable disease in stock, and the survivors, depending on the woods barely lived, as a general thing."

The actual mortality from exposure and disease was probably not half as great in 1870 as in 1869. A majority of the counties return a very favorable comparison with the report of last spring; some estimate one-half as much loss, others one-fourth, and several correspondents assert that they have heard of no losses whatever. This is the case in no less than eight counties in Indiana. In Hillsborough, New Hampshire, there has been "less than for five years." The correspondent in Frankin, Pennsylvania, says he "never heard of so little."

A few counties report an increase of mortality; among them, McDuffie, in Georgia: Fayette (fifty per cent. greater from cold rains and scanty pasturage,) Bell, (less in sheep, more in cattle,) Milam (fifty per cent. lost from destruction of grass and drowning,) Galveston and Leon, in Texas; Benton, Arkansas; Upshur, West Virginia; Marshall, (twenty-five per cent. greater than last year,) Illinois; Barry, (owing to smutty corn,) Michigan; Meeker, Minnesota; Lake, California; (three times as great;) Alameda, (scarcity of food,) Stanislaus, (severity of the winter,) Tuolumne, San Joaquin, in the same State.

The "Splenetic Fever" or Texas cattle disease has had but few chances to display itself since the isolation and witer pasturage of droves in Southwest.

The prevailing diseases among the horses have been the "blind staggers" and lung fever, confined generally to localities. Among sheep the principal disease has been the foot-rot. Among swine, however, the diseases have been various, and are popularly referred to "hog cholera," as a rule. Whenever symptoms are detailed in the returns, they are given as aids in determining the character of the malady. The losses reported are less this spring than usual, indicating far greater soundness of health than in some former years. There is still more of disease and death among swine than in any other class of farm animals, and probably less is accurately known of the character of the maladies afflicting species. On the whole, the past winter has been rather favorable than otherwise to live stock as compared with previous seasons.

THE ISSUE.

The case was very plainly stated by Senator TRUMBULL, one of the Republican leaders, when speaking of the issues made up by the Radical majority in Congress, he said:

THE QUESTION IS WHETHER WE ARE TO REVOLTTIONIZE THIS GOVERNMENT, AND NO LONGER HAVE A REPUBLIC COMPOSED OF SEPARATE STATES, BUT A CENTRALIZED, CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT—TO STRIKE OUT THIRTY-SEVEN STARS AND HAVE BUT ONE.

Here is the issue clearly and succinctly stated by one who fully understands the secret plottings of the Radical imperialist conspirators. Let every friend of free government array himself under the Democratic standard of constitutional liberty.

AT Montgomery, Alabama, the *Advertizer* and the *Mail*, both Democratic papers, we are pleased to see, have consolidated, and will be issued hereafter as the *Advertiser and Mail*. That is as it should be. Both papers were edited with marked ability, and the combination will insure a public journal of which the Democrats of that State may justly feel proud.

THE entire absence of spirit in the majority of written sermons induces the religious press to urge that preachers should trust to the spirit of the moment if they have anything of moment to say. The difficulty of such advice is that if a man can't extemporize there's no way which he can temporize, and bungling on his part may make his hearers' temper rise.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Platform of Principles Adopted---Harmony of Proceedings---General Wm. McCandless for Auditor General; Captain J. H. Cooper for Surveyor General.

[Special Dispatch to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, May 24, 1871.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House this morning, and was called to order at ten o'clock by Wm. Mutchler, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee, who addressed it as follows:

Address of Mr. Mutchler.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—The last Democratic Convention that assembled here gave to the candidates it nominated the privilege of naming the Chairman of the State Committee. By their partiality, and whithout any solicitation on my part, I was chosen to perform the duties of that responsible position. A violent partisan registry law, enacted for the avowed purpose of depriving us of equal rights at the polls enabled our opponents to deny to us the fruits of a victory, which otherwise would have been fairly and honestly won. In relinquishing that position, I desire to tender my acknowledgements to the Democracy of the State for the earnest support given me in my efforts for success.

You have assembled here to-day to nominate the candidates for the Democratic party for the coming campaign, and to reiterate the devotion of that party to the principles taught by the patriots and statesmen who believed that the States possessed powers not delegated to the general government, and that the military should be subordinate to the civil authorities. The issues that will be presented in the coming canvass are not of the past. They belong to the present, and are of vital importance to the people.

While we recognize the binding force of the recent amendments to the Constitution, and only object to the unwarranted exercise of Federal power by which these amendments were forced upon the States, we still claim for the principle of State sovereignty an enduring vitality, and will not hesitate to assert our firm and unyielding opposition to any invasion of this Commonwealth by federal troops, at the bidding of a military dictator, to interfere with its citizens in the free exercise of the elective franchise.

The people, oppressed by taxation, look to the Democracy to relieve them, to rebuke what has been amiss in legislation, both State and Federal, to restore concord and prosperity, and to bring about a restoration of constitutional rule in all the States.

The principles of the Democratic party have given to the country a glorious past, and if presented in their vigor and purity, must and will give to it an equally glorious future.

The speech was applauded throughout.

Mr. James Ellis, of Schuylkill, was nominated for temporary Chairman as was also Hon. Chas. E. Boyle, of Fayette. Mr. Ellis, in a neat speech, withdrew and moved the election of Mr. Boyle by acclamation. This was carried unanimously, and Mr. Boyle was conducted to the Chair, when he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred.

Messrs. John A. Ahern and John C. Barr were made temporary Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Fry, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted to govern the Convention. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of one from each Senatorial District to select permanent officers. Also the same number on resolutions. The following were appointed:

Personnel of the Committees.

Committee on Organization—C. M. Leisenring, Wm. Steinhour, Thomas H. Gill, H. R. Cogshall, Col. N. M. Ellis, L. H. Davis, J. J. Cornell, F. Z. Heebner, Edwin Shalter, John Buckley, T. J. Ham, E. B. Hanley, F. A. Beamish, A. M. Benton, John Piatt, Charles S. Murphy, W. C. McFadden, J. G. McSparran, Dr. John Martin, H. Manning, Dr. A. B. Dill, J. W. Dickson, J. Rinehart, J. R. Foust, Jas. King, J. Frank, F. McNutt, J. A. Marchand, W. H. Mechling, Robert Liddell, Capt. S. B. French, Col. Wm. Sirwell, Chas. Dinsmore, F. M. Robinson.

Committee on Resolutions—L. C. Cassiday, W. V. McGrath, Chas. H. Dougherty, A. D. Boileau, Geo. E. Hageman, J. B. Rhodes, S. B. Helfenstein, Wm. Beitleman, Edward, Shalter, Jas. Ellis, C. S. Palmer, Ed. Herrick, Jr., Stanley Woodward, Miles White, Jackson Goughler, Thos. Chalfant, B. F. McCauley, George Sanderson, W. Hays Grier, John Gibson, W. S. Stenger, J. H. Uhl, J. H. Orvis, S. M. Woodcock, H. K. Sloan, G. B. Goodlander, R. H. Phelan, Jas. P. Barr, John P. Heisel, Dr. John Weaver, W. S. Black, Albert Price, Selden Marvin.

The Secretary then read the following

LIST OF DELEGATES.

SENATORIAL.

I. Philadelphia—John P. Ahern.
II. " Wm. V. M'Grath.
III. " Charles Dougherty.
IV. " A. D. Boileau.
V. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—Abraham H. Carn, Col. Jos. B. Baker.
VI. Bucks—S. Darragh.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—Wm. Beidleman.
VIII. Berks—D. H. Sholl.
IX. Schuylkill—James Ellis.
X. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—R. M. Brodhead.
XI. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—Edward Herrick, of Bradford.
XII. Luzerne—S. W. Keene.
XIII. Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton—R. R. Briggins.
XIV. Lycoming, Union and Snyder— —.
XV. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—E. Balster.
XVI. Dauphin and Lebanon—Thos. Chalfant.
XVII. Lancaster—James G. M'Sparron, Michael Malone.
XVIII. York and Cumberland—H. Manning.
XIX. Adams and Franklin—Dr. A. B. Dill.
XX. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—John H. Uhl.
XXI. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniati and Perry—John H. Orvis, Dr. D. Hook.
XXII. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—R. L. Johnson.
XXIII. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—J. P. Heinman.
XXIV. Westmoreland, Fayette and Green—R. H. Phelan.
XXV. Allegheny.—James P. Barr and W. H. Mechling.
XXVI. Washington and Beaver—S. B. French.
XXVII. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—G. S. Putney.
XXVIII. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Chas. Dinsmore.
XXIX. Crawford and Erie—Selden Marvin.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia.—1st District, Charles M. Lisenring; 2d, R. Lyster Smith; 3d, Wm. McMullen; 4th, L. C. Cassidy; 5th, John Tobin; 6th, J. M'Cormick; 7th, Wm. Steinhauer; 8th, Geo. S. Coburn; 9th, Thos. Gill; 10th, S. Gross Fry; 11th, Hugh Kennedy; 12th, Joseph S. Hibbs; 13th, Thomas J. M'Quillen; 14th, Lilburn Harwood; 15th, J. M'Closkey; 16th, H. R. Coggshall; 17th, Thos. H. Flood; 18th, Wm. Milligan.

Adams—Robert M'Clerg.

Allegheny—Isidore Coblens, Anthony F. Keating, J. P. Heisel, Robert Liddell, Joseph D. Lynch, J. C. Barr.

Armstrong—Col. W. Sirwell.

Berks—Edwin Shalter, Hiester M. Nagle, Aaron Snyder.

Bucks—M. Cornell and —— Hageman.

Bradford and Sullivan—Capt. C. H. Ames and Stephen F. Wilbur.

Blair—S. M. Woodcock.

Cambria—James King.

Carbon and Monroe—C. S. Palmer.

Centre—Frederick Kurtz.

Clarion and Jefferson—Frank M'Nutt.

Clearfield, Forest and Elk—George B. Goodlander.

Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean—A. M. Benton.

Chester—Benjamin Vandiver, John Miller, N. M. Ellis.

Crawford—W. R. Bole, F. M. Robinson.

Columbia and Montour—Charles Murphy.

Cumberland—J. T. Singheizer.

Dauphin—W. C. McFadden, W. K. Wilson.

Delaware—J. B. Rhodes.

Erie—R. Arbuckle, J. B. Lyle.

Fayette—Charles E. Boyle.

Greene—James Inghram.

Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—John B. Shellheimer, R. E. Faust.

Indiana and Westmoreland—Hannibal K. Sloan, James L. Toner, John A. Marchand.

Lancaster—Dr. John G. Martin, George Sanderson, W. Hays Grier, James F. Sample.

Lebanon—Phillip A. McCauley.

Lehigh—Stanley Woodward, J. K. McCollins.

Lycoming, Union and Snyder—Jackson Goughler.

Luzerne—F. A. Beamish, C. H. Schadt, D. L. Rhone.

Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—Wm. S. Black, Wm. H. Reynolds.

Montgomery—Samuel B. Helfinstine, Lewis H. Davis.

Northampton—R. P. Micke, Aaron Hess.

Northumberland—J. W. Hess.

Perry and Franklin—Jere. Rheinhart, William S. Stenger.

Schuylkill—Michael Weaver, Charles Dougherty, John Buckley.

Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—J. W. Dickerson, G. B. Kerper.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—E. B. Hawley, Harvey Sickler.

Tioga and Potter—H. A. Guernsey, Miles White.

Venango and Warren—J. A. Neil.

Washington and Beaver—Wm. Hopkins, Dr. Jno. Weaver, T. B. Wilson.

Wayne and Pike—Thos. J. Harman.

York—J. Frank M'Gee, John Gibson.

It was decided to refer all resolutions to the committee without being read or debated.

On motion adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at twenty minutes past two o'clock by the temporary Chairman, Hon. C. E. Boyle.

Mr. Gillis, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following

List of Permanent Officers.

President—Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington co

Vice Presidents—Robert Liston Smith, S. Gross Fry, Joseph S. Hibbs, Major Milburn Harwood, Samuel Darrah, A. H. Carn, Capt. J. Miller, Aaron Hess, D. H. Scholl, John Buckley, T. J. Ham, Harvey Sickles, Hon. I. W. Keene, R. R. Bridgens, S. S. Barber, J. W. Hess, Aaron J. Shammo, Michael Malone, Hon. Geo. Sanderson, J Frank McGee, Robert McCleaf, George Kerper, Dr. B. P. Hook, S. B. Shellheimer, R. L. Johnson, Col. Wm. Sirwell, James L. Toner, Isidore Coblens, Wm. H. Mechling, Frank Wilson, George S. Putney, M. C. Trout, D. D. Williams.

Secretaries—John P. Ahern, George A. Coburn, John McCormick, John McCloskey, G. E. Hegeman, Col. J. B. Baker, Col. N. M. Ellis, J. S. Dillinger, Aaron Snyder, Charles Dougherty, R. M. Broadhead, Capt. C. H. Ames, J. K. McCollum, Wm. P. Furey, Edw. Bosler, C. G. Murphy, Wm. K. Wilson, Dr. N. Sample, W. H. Grier, Capt. T. F. Singiser, W. S. Stenger, John H. Ewell, B. R. Foust, F. Kuntz, H. K. Sloan, John Hindman, R. H. Phelan, Jos. D. Lynch, John C. Barr, Dr. John Weaver, J. Frank McNutt, Albert Price, Richard H. Arbuckle.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel Carson.

Doorkeeper—T. E. Degaus.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Thomas Doran, Daniel J. Farren, Thomas Gillespie, James O'Neill, Frank Zerbey, George Wartman, James Pidgeon.

Mr. Hopkins was then escorted to the chair, introduced by Mr. Boyle, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Hopkins' Address.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I am thankful to you for the honor in selecting me to preside over your deliberations to day. Since my arrival here I have been ill, most of the time in bed, and you must not expect me to make any extended remarks. Sitting in this chamber to-day, my thoughts have carried me back to the past and I have involuntarily compared the characteristics of the opponents of the Democratic party of to-day with those of thirty years ago. It is true, the bayonet was not then used as an auxiliary to carry elections, but it was attempted to be used to set aside elections, and to force into this and the Senate chamber, men whom the people had repudiated at the polls by majorities ranging from three to eight hundred. [Applause.] The power of the bayonet was then invoked to force into office men who had been rejected by the people. To-day, by the action of a profligate and servile Congress, the President of the United States has been clothed with dictatorial power, and the bayonet has been placed in his hands to control the ballot-box. There is not a despot on God's footstool possessed of more absolute power, than that recently vested in the President of this country of boasted liberty. At his will, the sacred safeguard of the peoples' liberty, the right of the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended, and any citizen can be arrested and imprisoned at his pleasure. In view of this condition of affairs, does it not behoove us, my friends, to act with calmness and deliberation, prudence and courage. Let us discard all personal feelings in the selection of candidates, and let each delegate in this Convention conscious of his responsibility, act with an eye single to the fitness as well as the availability of our candidates. [Applause.]

It is not in my province to suggest even whom you shall choose. That is a question for you to determine. Let each one act under a solemn sense of his own responsibility, and with a full determination to support the ticket nominated, whether his individual preferences be gratified or not.

I feel that it will be doing violence to my health to continue further. I therefore ask you to excuse me and accept my thanks. [Applause.]

The Nominations.

The following nominations were then made:

For Auditor General—A. D. Markley, Gen. Wm. McCandless, F. M. Crane, Geo. W. Skinner, Danl. H. Nieman, S. T. Shugart, Col. A. E. Lewis.

For Surveyor General—Geo. W. Sanderson, W. Spicer, Wm. Donnelly, W. Stewart Wilson, W. T. H. Pauley, Thos. N. Brooks, Saml. Kitterman, Col. Sirwell, Capt. J. H. Cooper, Dr. Jno. Morrison, E. D. White.

Balloting for Auditor-General.

FIRST BALLOT.

Markley	33	Skinner	25
McCandless	21	Nieman	20
Crane	10	Shugart	21

Before proceeding with the second ballot, Mr. Crane was withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Markley	35	Nieman	17
McCandless	34	Shugart	22
Skinner	29		

THIRD BALLOT.

Markley	43	Nieman	1
McCandless	55	Shugart	24
Skinner	11		

During the call on the 3d ballot a delegate proposed to withdraw Mr. Nieman, but it was decided that it could not be done until the ballot was taken.

On motion it was ordered that the name of Mr. Nieman shall appear on the minutes as having been withdrawn before the 3d ballot. Mr. Skinner's name was then withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

McCandless	78	Shugart	16
Markley	38		

Gen. McCandless the Nominee.

The President declared Gen. McCandless the nominee, when on motion it was made unanimous.

Balloting for Surveyor General.

FIRST BALLOT.

Sanderson	10	Kettleman	1
Spicer	5	Sirwell	3
Donnelly	27	Cooper	15
Wilson	53	Morrison	16
Pauley	8	White	3
Brooks	9		

Messrs. White, Spicer and Sirwell were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Sanderson	6	Donnelly	32
Nelson	35	Pauley	7
Brooks	10	Ketterman	3
Cooper	28	Morrison	11

Messrs. Morrison, Pauley, Ketterman and Sanderson were withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

Donnelly	49	Wilson	27
Brooks	1	Cooper	54

The name of Mr. Wilson was withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Cooper	77	Donnelly	50

Capt. Cooper the Nominee.

Capt. Cooper was declared the nominee and on motion of R. L. Johnson, who nominated Mr. Donnelly, his nomination was made unanimous.

The Resolutions.

Mr. Cassiday, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, then read the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of revising and amending the Constitution of the State, and, recognizing the right of the people to be fully heard on a subject so vital to their interests, do hereby endorse the course of the Democratic members of the Legislature in favor of submiting, at the next general election, the question whether or not a State Convention should be called for that purpose.

Resolved, That the persistent refusal of the Republican party in the Legislature to consent to a proper modification of these provisions of the Registry Act, relating to the city of Philadelphia, by which at least one-half the electors of that city are utterly deprived of Representation in the election boards,, and fraudulent returns, forgery and murder encouraged, must be condemned by every just man and ought to be rebuked by the ballot of every upright citizen.

Resolved, The action of the Democratic majority of the Senate of Pennsylvania upon the apportionment bill and the Philadelphia registry law, meets our unqualified encouragement, and ought to receive the approbation of every citizen who values fair representation and fair elections.

Resolved, That the Force and Bayonet Bills recently enacted by Congress are gross attacks upon the reserved rights of the States, destructive of the elemental principles of civil liberty, are intolerable to a free people, centralizing in tendency, and should be forthwith repealed.

Resolved, That the language of Senator Carl Schurz in his St. Louis speech—wherein he says: "I consider it one of the most pressing needs of our day that we should return to the sound practice of Constitutional Government. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are too sacred and valuable a loan to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. It is time that the American people open their eyes to the dangerous character of this tendency and that neither a great name nor an object appealing to our sympathies should be permitted to disguise it. As for me I have seen the working of irresponsible power and personal government in other countries, and I may assure my constituents that while I am a citizen of this Republic, I shall struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here"—was but the utterance of well-known and frequently announced Democratic doctrine.

Resolved, That we recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of the issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed.

Resolved, That we are for a government vigorously frugal, and applying all the possible savings of the public revenue to the discharge of the national debt, and are opposed to a multiplication of offices and salaries, merely to make place for partisans and for increasing by every device the public debt.

Resolved, That the continuance, by a Republican Congress, of the income tax, when the same is at least of doubtful Constitutionality, and the necessity therefor has long since ceased to exist, is an exercise of a power, oppressive to the people and a gross violation of their rights and interests.

Resolved, That the present tariff is in many of its features oppressive, and should be revised and that we herewith request our Representatives in Congress, when the tariff shall be the subject of re-adjustment, to see that the immense products of the State and its industries are properly cared for.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania are entitled to and should receive at the hands of the National Government a prompt recognition of their claims to a proper and just equalization of the bounties in land as well as in money, granted for their patriotic services in the late war for the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution.

After some discussion the resolution, were adopted as a whole, excepting the 9th, upon which the ayes and nays were called, and it was also adopted by a vote of 76 to 53.

Conduct of the Campaign.

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions providing for the better organization of the party in the State, offered the following report:

First—The conduct of all campaigns shall be under the immediate charge of a State Executive Committee, to be composed of nine members, to be selected as follows:

2nd—The Chairman of said Executive Committee shall be chosen by the State Convention, and his eight associates shall be selected by the said Chairman and the nominees of the Convention for State officers, and they shall, as far as practicable, be chosen three from the West, three from the Central and three from the Eastern portions of the State.

3rd—That the Chairmen of the respective County Committees of the State shall compose a Committee to be known as the General State Committee, and the said General State Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by the State Executive Committee, and the Chairman of the State Executive Committee shall preside at such meetings.

4th—All vacancies in the said Executive Committee shall be filled by the Chairman and the remaining members of the said Committee.

Endorsing the Nominees.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That we unanimously endorse the nominations this day made and pledge ourselves to a cordial support of the candidates.

Chairman of State Central Committee.

On motion a vote was taken on the Chairman for the State Executive Committee, which resulted as follows:

Wm. W. Randall	30	W. A. Wallace	80

W. A. Wallace was consequently declared the choice of the convention.

Messrs. McCandless and Cooper were then introduced to the Convention, and made addresses, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The ticket is well received there and is considered a strong one. L.

INDIANAPOLIS

Drowned—Hovey Trial—Testing Machinery for the New Water Works.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—James Brown, a young man twenty-three years of age, a resident of this place, was drowned yesterday while bathing.

The United States Court has been engaged in taking testimony in the Milligan case all day. It is probable the case will concluded by noon to-morrow.

The testing of the water works machinery took place to-day with a view of accepting and receiving it from the Holly Water Works Company in case it fills the contract. J. W. Shild, formerly hydraulic engineer of the Cincinnati water works, and Mr. Herning of the Louisville works, were in the city to witness the test. The forenoon was spent at the building viewing the machinery. This afternoon eight streams of water were thrown one hundred feet through an inch and a half nozzle at one time.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, May 23, 1871.

SENATE.

Local Option Bill.

Mr. ALLEN moved the discharge of the General Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the local option bill. Lost by a party vote, the Democrats voting no.

Final Adjournment.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) the vote on the resolution fixing the to-day for final adjournment, was reconsidered and the matter postponed.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. DILL (Dem.) offered the following:

WHEREAS, The House bill No. 728, commonly called the Appropriation Bill, is now in the exclusive control and possession of the House; therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to take such action upon said bill now in their custody as to prevent its failure, either concurring in the Senate amendment thereto or returning said bill to the Senate for action; *Provided* the House of Representatives concur.

Mr. BROOKE (Rep.) moved a substitute instructing the Speaker of the Senate to appoint another committee of conference.

Mr. DILL (Dem.) raised the point that the amendment was not germane, and

The SPEAKER so ruled.

Mr. DILL said the action of Saturday had been called revolutionary, but it was not intended as such. It was fully intended to facilitate public business, which was made necessary by the House refusing to appoint conference committees on two bills.

Mr. BILLINGFELT (Rep.) said the resolution might be proper if the House had been officially notified of Saturday's Senate proceedings.

A general party discussion ensued.

Mr. WHITE offered an amendment which was ruled out, that the Speaker be requested to appoint a committee of conference on the Appropriation bill, and finally, after an excited debate, the resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting aye, and the Republicans no.

Adjourned till three P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Adjourned Over till Thursday.

On motion of Mr. BROOKE (Rep.) the Senate agreed to adjourn this evening, till Thursday morning to give the Democratic Senators a chance to attend the Convention to-morrow.

Conference on Registry Reform.

Mr. BILLINGFELT (Rep.) offered a resolution which he advocated as a means of reconciliation, providing for a committee of three Senators to meet a similar House committee, if appointed, to consider the propriety of modifying the Philadelphia election laws, so as to give each party proper representation on the Election Board, and recommend such changes in the law as may be deemed just and equitable to all parties, and report without delay by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. MUMMA, WHITE and BROOKE (reps.), opposed this resolution, which passed by a party vote, Mr. Billingfelt voting with the Democrats.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Billingfelt, Buckalew and Nagle on this Committee.

Mr. RANDALL introduced and had passed a bill authorizing married women to sell and transfer capital stock in railroads.

A large number of private House bills passed.

The clerk of the House presented resolutions adopted by that body, whereupon

Mr. BUCKALEW, (dem.), immediately called up the House resolution fixing on the 16th inst., for final adjournment, amended to Saturday, the 27th inst., and it passed unanimously and went to the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. CUMMINGS introduced a Constitutional amendment creating the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Senate Amendment to the Constitutional Convention Bill.

Was before the House.

Mr. CHALFANT (Dem.) sustained the amendment, and hoped the House would concur.

Mr. RYENTHAL (Rep.) moved that the House non-concur and appoint a committee of conference.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY (Democrat) moved the indefinite postponement of the motion, but subsequently withdrew and the motion was immediately renewed by Mr. STRANG, (Rep.,) for the purpose of affording opportunity for discussion.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY sustained the Senate amendment in a speech in which he took occasion to say if the House of Representatives refused to accept this amendment at this late hour of the session, upon their heads would rest the responsibility of defeating the measure so urgently demanded by the people.

Mr. LEONARD (Dem.) said that if this bill passed, as framed by the Senate, he would himself go into the approaching State canvass, earnestly urging the people to agree to holding a Constitutional Convention which was very much needed.

Mr. STRANG (Rep.) said that after a three months' process of incubation the Democratic Senate, had produced this bill. He found, in a series of resolutions passed by the Senate on Saturday, one that refused and withdrew all Conference Committees, and how could the Senate, in the face of this resolution have the assurance to send to the House so important an amendment, demanding careful consideration and a conference between the two Houses.

Messrs. SCHNATTERLY and CHALFANT (Dem.) asked what information this House had of the passage by the Senate of such a resolution.

Mr. STRANG answered—The same information precisely as the Senate had of alleged facts on which they predicated their action, and it was well for the House to consider if it had not some dignity to enforce and sustain.'

Mr. SNATTERLY asked—Even if the Senate proceedings on Saturday were very wrong, did that warrant the House in refusing to consider so important a measure?

Mr. STRANG answered—That regular legislative channels could not be closed without violating the rules. He was informed that the Senate had reconsidered its action on Saturday for final adjournment to-day, and they now left the House without a day of adjournment refusing to recognize the House as a co-ordinate branch or confer with it.

Mr. HALL, (Dem.) asked what effect it would have if the House simply concurred in the Senate amendment? Would it not be a step towards the Constitutional Convention?

Mr. STRANG answered that it would undoubtedly be a step towards the kind of a convention which the Democratic Senate wants. This was childish. The Senate, like a spoiled boy, refused to play when the game did not go on satisfactorily to them.

Mr. MANN (Rep.) said he had hoped the two Houses would long ere this have come to a conclusion on this Constitutional Convention question, and if they did not come to a conclusion now, it was the fault of the Democratic Senate, which had refused all conference with the House. He wanted a Constitutional Convention this year, and for his part, if the Senate would allow no effort at compromise and conference, he would rather have nothing than the Senate amendment.

Mr. CHALFANT said the Democrats really wanted a convention, but they proposed to submit the matter first to their masters, the people.

Mr. REINOEHL (Rep.) said that the House bill provides for submitting the question to the people next October the same as the Senate bill.

After further discussion a motion to indefinitely postpone was voted down by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting aye and the Republicans no.

The question then being on the motion to refuse to concur, Mr. SCHNATTERLY (Dem.) moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed. This was yielding one of the points to which the Democrats had clung tenaciously.

Mr. MANN (Rep.) hoped this motion would not carry. The Senate had notified the House that it would appoint no more Conference Committees. The right parliamentary course for the House was to notify the Senate of its non-concurrence, when if the Senate saw proper to appoint a committee, it would be the proper time, under the rules, for the House to appoint a committee.

Mr. Schnatterly's motion was defeated by a party vote.

The House having refused to concur in the Senate amendment the fact was messaged to that body.

The Local Bank Bill.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the local bank bill from Cumberland county, and a committee of conference was ordered.

Mr. ELLIOTT, (Rep.) movedthat the House adjourn.

Mr. JOSEPHS reminded the House that the Democratic Convention had the use of the hall to-morrow.

The motion to adjourn was carried by a party vote.

Adjourned till three o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

American Volunteer Printing Company.

Mr HUMPHREYS introduced a bill incorporating the American Volunteer Printing company, of Pittsburgh. Passed.

The Disagreement on the Appropriation Bill.

The Senate resolution, passed this morning in reference to the appropriation bill, was read.

Mr. STRANG (Rep.) immediately moved it be referred to a Special committee of three, to report to the House for immediate action in the premises. Agreed to by a party vote.

The SPEAKER immediately appointed on said Committee Messrs Strang, Humphreys and Hall, Messrs. Strang and Hall being members of the House Conference Committee on the appropriation bill.

The Registry Difficulty.

The Senate resolutions of Saturday denouncing the House for discourtesy to the Senate and withdrawing Conference Committees were then read.

Mr. STRANG moved a similar reference.

Mr. CORAY, (Rep.) moved an amendment referring them to the Committee just appointed.

Mr. JOSEPHS (Dem.) opposed the amendment on the ground that the Committee did not embrace a single Philadelphian and the Democrats wanted a Philadelphian on the Committee.

Mr. Coray's motion was carried by a party majority.

Mr. HALL, (Dem.) resigned from the Committee.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Josephs (Dem.) in his place.

Mr. HUMPHREYS (Rep.) resigned, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Johnston in his place.

Short Recess.

At a quarter past four the House took a recess of half an hour to allow the special committee on the Senate resolution to consult.

The House did not reassemble until a quarter past five.

Revising the Penal Code.

Mr. SHERLOCK reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate joint resolution for a committee of three from each House to revise the report of the Civil Code Commissioners to report in printing to the next Legislature. Passed.

How the Dead Lock was Broken.

Mr. STRANG (Rep.) submitted the following:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Senate, in regard to the appropriation bill and the subject of appointing Committees of Conference between the House and Senate, respectfully report the following reasons to be reported to the Senate:

That while the House is conscious it has pursued the usual and proper course in regard to the appropriation bill, by promptly appointing a Committee of Conference, which Committee has at all times held itself in readiness to meet the Committee appointed by the Senate in the attempt to reconcile the differences existing between the two bodies, yet as the result of the result of an extreme anxiety to close the session, which has already been prolonged to an unusual extent, and the sincere desire to reconcile the unfortunate difference existing between the two bodies, we hereby resolve, if the Senate will send to the House a resolution fixing the time for final adjournment at an early day,

First, That we will take such action on the Appropriation bill as will result either in concurring or non-concurring in said bill, and

Second, That the House will concur in the resolution of the Senate and appoint a committee to take into consideration the propriety of modifying the election laws for the City of Philadelphia, and report by bill or otherwise, this being the only action which the rules of our body will now permit to be taken on that question, the bill as amended having been indefinately postponed and the motion to reconsider the same having been voted down.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate the forgoing to the Senate.

(Signed) B. B. STRANG, SAMUEL JOSEPHS, R. JOHNSON, } Committee.

This was unanimously adopted, and the House took a recess to await the action of the Senate.

Back to Business.

After six o'clock the House reassembled.

Mr. STRANG immediately moved to reconsider the vote appointing a Conference committee on the Appropriation bill, which was agreed to and the committee withdrawn.

The bill was then sent back to the Senate with a message that the House non-concurs in the Senate amendments.

The clerk of the Senate then appeared with the joint resolution for final adjournment, so amended by the Senate as to fix the time for Saturday, May 27.

The House unanimously concurred.

Mr. HEWITT (Rep.) moved concurrence in the Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of conference an 'the Philadelphia registry amendment, with power to report a bill. Agreed to unanimously.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Hewitt, Dumbell and Josephs on said committee.

The Clerk of the Senate appeared with information that the Senate had refused to recede from her amendments to the Appropriation bill and ordered a committee of conference, which was greeted with laughter from the Republican side.

On motion of Mr. STRANG the Speaker appointed Messrs. Strang, Johnson and Hall, the original members of the new committee.

The Band Then Played.

A motion to adjourn till Thursday morning at nine o'clock having passed, McClurg's band, in the employ of the Democratic State Convention, who had taken seats in the lobby, played "Home, Sweet Home," to the amusement of the crowd, and immediately after

Mr. CORAY (Rep.) moved the thanks of the House to the band for their courtesy, which was unanimously carried.

The SPEAKER, at seven o'clock, pronounced the House adjourned till Thursday, and the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, May 22, 1871.

During the whole of the afternoon the members of both Houses of the Legislature assembled in and around the capitol, discussing the probable action of the Republican and Democratic parties in the evening. At seven o'clock the respective caucuses assembled. It had been evident, during the day that one of the movements of the Democracy would be to pass a House bill which required the Republican State Treasurer to deposit all State funds in the banks offering the highest premium. The bill was suddenly discovered to have been stolen, after the Senate had assembled and had passed the bill to a third reading.

The tactics which were resolved upon in the Democratic Caucus have been kept scrupulously private, but the Senate is evidently disposed to make a bold and aggressive warfare in support of its demands for a revised Registry law.

The Republican House Caucus held a prolonged session, and did not reach the chamber of the House till after the usual hour of meeting. They determined in substance absolutely to refuse the transaction of all business until the Senate forwarded them the resolution providing for final adjournment.

In accordance with this policy, nothing was done in the House but the reading of the journal. The Clerk of the Senate twice presented himself. On each occasion the House members anxiously awaited the announcement of the Senate action upon the final adjournment resolution and in both cases were disappointed. The future movements of both Senate and House are uncertain, as well as the day of final adjournment. S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, May 22, 1871.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Orders not Suspended.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to suspend orders so as to take up the bills on call. Lost.

Constitutional Convention Bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up the bill providing for calling a Constitutional Convention, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a new bill which provides for submitting the question of calling the convention to the people at the next October election.

Mr. Buckalew said he had been willing to have a vote on the convention taken directly, but was willing to accept the opinions of others, especially as he wanted to make all possible progress in the matter. The substitute he proposed provides for voting on the question in October, and then, the Legislature at its next session, if the vote was affirmative, could fix a day for the convention. He believed that a large majority of the people would approve of it. He then called attention to the small amount of Legislation transacted in the Ohio and Illinois Legislatures, and he thought, with proper amendments in the Constitution, we could get along in this State with one or two hundred laws at each session, instead of having nearly two thousand as now.

Mr. WHITE said the sentiments of himself and his party on this question were well drawn, but he had hoped some practical bill would have been passed. Early in the session a bill had passed the House, and later bills were had in the Senate. The bill reported from the Committee on Constitutional Reform was a good one, and provided, among other things, for the election of thirty-two delegates at large, and the State was so districted as to make the Convention even politically, but the bill substituted was really giving a stone where bread was asked for. What was needed was an early Convention.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. WHITE then said he was opposed to the bill as substituted, but as the majority were determined to pass it, he would vote for it.

The bill then passed by a unanimous vote.

The Sinking Fund.

Mr. PETRIKEN called up the bill requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to receive proposals as depositories of State funds. This is the bill generally known as White's bill.

Mr. RUTAN said this was virtually the same bill as he had introduced early in the session and was the same as had been passed last winter in the House. and failed in the Senate, and was the same as had been negatived by the Finance Committee.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said the bill was a great improvement on the last year's, because it requires the banks to give security, and relieves the treasurer and his securities of all liabilities in case of loss, but it was too important to pass hastily.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the bill lie over on its third reading as he desired to amend.

Mr. RUTAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The SPEAKER said that it was important that the bill should lie over, as the clerk's desk had sometime within forty-eight hours been rifled of the original bill. The bill was then laid over.

Extra Pay.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, a vote on the resolution directing the Speaker to withhold his signature from the bill giving members extra pay was reconsidered, and consideration of the resolution postponed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

Killing Time.

The House met at eight o'clock P. M.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The clerk of the Senate appeared at a quarter after eight o'clock with his usual message of the Senate proceedings but brought no information of the action of the Senate on Saturday in reference to the final adjournment.

The disposition of the Republicans was to kill time, and they insisted upon having the Journal of Friday read in full, including several messages from the Governor embraced therein. The object was to get the Senate action of Saturday in reference to the final adjournment, and act promptly upon it before other orders could interfere.

The Democratic members several times moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal, desiring to make statements, but the reading was strenuously insisted upon and carried out.

Considerable amusement was created by the slow and deliberate manner in which the clerks read the minutes.

It was nine o'clock when the reading of the Journal was finished.

Mr. STRANG stated that the Senate had adjourned, and he thought the conference committee on the Appropriation bill should have a chance to meet.

Whereupon Mr. ELLIOTT moved that this House adjourn.

Mr. STEELE, (Dem.) desired to make a statement, but the motion to adjourn not being withdrawn, it was carried by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting aye and the Democrats no.

The House was then ready to adjourn till to-morrow morning, when the Clerk of the Senate was announced.

The Speaker withheld his decision of the vote to hear the Clerk's message, which was only in reference to some ordinary bill, and was greeted with a storm of laughter.

PARIS IN FLAMES.

FRANCE.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

Desperate Fighting at the Barricades.

ST. DENIS, May 24.—After a brief lull, the fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops of Generals Donai and Vinoy have surrounded the Tuilleries, Louvre and Place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the Federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the Federals. The Tuilleries was badly damaged by shells. A combined assault of all the troops is now going on.

Paris in Flames.

ST. DENIS, evening, May 24.—This has been a terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places, and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern districts seems inevitable. The Communists still hold all the districts between Place Vendome, the Tuilleries and Belleville. The Versailles troops are mowed down by fire from windows, barricades and mitrailleuses, but steadily gain ground. The slaughter is awful.

[By Associated Press.]

The Tuilleries Burned to the Ground.

VERSAILLES, May 24, evening.—Great fires are raging in Paris in all directions. The Tuilleries has been entirely burned down. It is hoped the galieries of the Louvre may be saved.

Advance of MacMahon.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Morning.—The Government troops yesterday dislodged the Federals from the Faubourg Germain and elsewhere, and are to-day continuing their victorious march.

It is thought the Federals will attempt to escape towards Belleville and Pantin.

Crowds of repulsive looking men, destitute of uniforms and in rags, have been taken prisoners.

ENGLAND.

Arrived.

LONDON, May 24.—The steamships Hermann from New York, Berlin from Baltimore, touched at Southampton; the France, Queenstown, the Caledonia, Moville, and the Caspian arrived at Liverpool.

Whit Monday.

will be observed as a holiday in all English markets.

Population of London.

The official result of the census of London, just published, shows a total population slightly rising three and a quarter millions.

The Turf.

There was a dead heat between Albert Victor and King of the Forest for the second place in Derby.

The Alabama Treaty.

The *Times* to-day expresses the opinion that the settlement of the question of the Alabama claims is honorable to England, and that the object of both governments will be realized. Though the treaty represents no perfect compromise, it is still acceptable for the sake of peace, and both countries have already practically ratified the result of the Commission.

GERMANY.

New Postal Treaty with America.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Reichstag has approved the supplementary clause to the postal treaty between America and Germany, under which letters hence will be forwarded to and from America at two and a half groschen, about five cents per half ounce.

Defending Minister Washburne.

General Fabrici recently demanded of the Paris Commune the surrender of the National Guards implicated in the attack on the hotel of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister. M. Grousset replied that the Commune had ordered that the Embassy be held sacred, and that when they heard that the establishment had been attacked, they ordered a court martial of the offenders. The culprits fled in dismay and could not be found. The Commune could only express sorrow and indignation at a deed which they were unable to prevent.

LOUISVILLE.

Property Owners to Pay for Nicholson Pavements.

LOVISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—Some time ago a large amount of Nicholson pavement was laid in various parts of the city, and other improvements were made. The city levied a tax on the property along the improved streets to pay for the work, but the property owners refused to pay the tax on the ground that the improvement was of general benefit, and should be paid out of the general fund. Legal proceedings were instituted, which culminated to-day in a decision by the Court of Appeals, confirming the right of the city to levy such tax. The case is one of considerable importance to Louisville.

HAYTI.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 24.—The new Ministry of Hayti has been dissolved in consequence of dissensions in the Cabinet.

The appointment of Sombourt as Minister of Finance and Madier Minister of Justice is disapproved by Congress.

A financial crisis is imminent and a loan to the government improbable.

MEDICAL.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE,

PURIFY THE BLOOD and

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape-Juice Pills

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

It is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB,

useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, etc.

Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill

Is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but

THE RESULT OF 30 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and

GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS.

BUT MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION.

TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND

ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

to those suffering from

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION,

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,

COSTIVENESS,

AND IRREGULARITIES

and to those suffering from

BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR,

AND NEW LIFE.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing

All of

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

PREPARATIONS

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,

NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING PATENTED,

BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS;

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, N. Y.,

AND

South Tenth Street, Philadelphia

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS GAINED

WORLD-WIDE FAME.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

IERS RAILWAY COMPLETED

FORMAL OPENING OF THE ROAD.

Big Day for Little Washington—Twelve Car Loads of Excursionists—Reception at Depot—Speeches, Dinner and a Good Time Generally.

The completion of the Chartiers Valley Railroad was duly celebrated yesterday by an excursion over the road. A special train, consisting of twelve cars, drawn by two locomotives, and filled with a formidable array of merchants, politicians, lawyers, physicians, bankers, a large delegation of the solid business men of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the South Side, and a fair springling of Mayors and ex-Mayors, Sheriffs and ex-Sheriffs, Councilmen and ex-Councilmen, young Christians and old sinners, and a few nondescripts unknown to fame. About ten o'cloch the excursion train started, and the excursionists had a good time whiling away the pleasant hours as the iron horse sped along towards the tirminus of the road. When a short distance out from Cowan's station, Rev. Passavant announced that the land they were passing over was historic ground, as here the Whiskey Insurrection had its origin, and here also stood the house of General Neville, the excise officer, the burning of which was the first act of violence perpetrated in the "Whisky Rebellion." When a few miles out from the station, the cars stopped for a moment, when Charley Neale announced in stentorian tones that "candidates for office here change cars for the Sheep Shearing. [Laughter.] The utmost good humor prevailed all round. In one of the front cars an amateur violinist was giving exhibitions of the art melodious to the tune of "Coming through the Rye" and "Put Me in My Little Bed." In the rear car there was a large coterie of the legal fraternity, whom Charley Robb kept in roars of laughter, and established his reputation as the "Story Teller of the Period." The Great Western band enlivened the occasion with some of their choicest airs. The train was met at Mansfield by a delegation of the authorities from Little Washington, who greeted the excursionists, and proceeded on their journey towards Washington.

The train arrived at Washington about there o'clock, where the excursionists were met at the depot by an immense assemblage of the citizens of Washington and adjoining counties. The multitude formed in procession and marched through the streets preceded by the Great Western band to the Town Hall. Here the procession defiled into the beautiful Hall. After the building was filled the meeting was addressed in eloquent terms, by George S. Hart, Esq. who welcomed the assembled thousands. He said: "No one can estimate the benefits that would accrue to our town in the future by the opening of this railroad, the opening of which we have met to-day to celebrate. In conclusion he thanked the people of Pittsburgh for the interest they had manifested in the proceedings.

John H. Hampton, Esq. was the next speaker. In behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, of its press and its people he congratulated the people of little Washington on the completion of the present railroad undertaking. It is due to your patient energy and labor. This era is peculiarly an era of railways and great roads. American genius with one hand lays the Atlantic cable and with the other lays down the iron pathway even to the sands of the Golden Gate. Major J. H. Ewing, who was one of the original projectors of the undertaking forty years ago, was the next speaker. He congratulated his hearers on the completion of this great work, after many years of persevering effort, and predicted that the opening of the road would mark an era in the progress, improvement, and wealth of the citizens of Washington county. The meeting in the Town Hall then adjourned for dinner which was served in a sumptuous style at the Fulton House. Many of the guests visited the hospitable mansion of Harry Shirls, Esq., where they were hospitably entertained by the generous host and his estimable lady, for which they return their heart-felt thanks. After dinner the guests took a stroll through town to "see and be seen." The streets were lined with a dense concourse of people, and the public buildings and private dwellings were decorated with flags. In front of the Court House were several performances of the Forepaugh order. A blind violinist played "Humpty Dumpty" or "Any other Man" for the amusement of a promiscuous multitude. Another specimen of the genus homo was testing the nerves of the bystanders with his "shocking" machine. Near by stood an itinerant vender of gold (!) pens, playing the "Broadway Girls are coming out tonight" on the banjo. The scene and bustle were such as are usually seen in towns on circus and Fair day.

The town is well laid out, is among the oldest in the State, and contains many splendid private edifices and some magnificent public buildings. It has always been the centre of a large trade from the adjoining counties, which now promises to largely increase, and inure to the benefit of Pittsburgh and Washington, as the trade of the former will now in a great measure be diverted from the Wheeling Road to the new enterprise.

No part of Western Pennsylvania is more highly cultivated, or more populous and wealthy, for mineral and agricultural productions, than that portion through which the railroad runs. Bituminous coal of the first quality is found in great abundance on nearly the whole line. It is also one of the finest wool producing counties in the State.

The road which is now completed was begun forty years ago, shortly after the inauguration of railroads in this country. The first record of any action of the people with reference to it is found in the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of the borough, held in the Court House December 27th, 1830. This meeting was called to consider the practicability of building a line of railroad to Pittsburgh.

Hon. Thomas H. Baird, then President Judge of this court, a man of varied learning, addressed the assemblage in an earnest and powerful appeal in behalf of the anterprise. At the close of his remarke he offered a series of resolutions declaring the desirability of a connection between the Pennsylvania Canal—the terminus of which was then at Pittsburgh—and the National Road at Washington, by means of a railroad along the valley of Chartiers Creek.

A committee, consisting of Judge Baird, John H, Ewing, John Watson and Alexander Murdoch, of Washington county, and Christopher Cowan, Thomas Middleswarth, and Hon. William Wilkins, of Allegheny county, were appointed to take measures for an examination of the route, and also to obtain release of damages, &c., with instructions to report at a meeting to be held subsequently. In pursuance of this action on the part of the citizens of a survey of the route was held in the months of February and March, 1831, Charles De Hass being the engineer employed for that purpose.

The committee secured the passage of an "Act incorporating the Washington and Pittsburgh Railroad Company," which received the approval of Governor Wolf, March 18th, 1831.

These commissioners announced by advertisement in the newspapers that books would be opened on the 23d day of June, 1831, at the house of Davis Morris, in Washington, and also at the hotel of Nicholas Griffith, in Pittsburgh, and to remain open for six days.

Public opinion seems, however, to have been unprepared at that period, and after fruitless endeavors on the part of the few who had faith in the scheme, it was finally abandoned.

The project was suffered to sleep undisturbed until the excitement upon the subject of railroads which overspread the country from 1850 to 1854, when the scheme was revived and a new act of incorporation passed on the 7th of February, 1853. Under this act the "Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, was duly organized. A considerable amount of stock was subscribed, the road was put under contract, and the larger portion of the grading done. Before the road could be completed, however, popular excitement on the subject abated, and the company found itself short of means wherewith to prosecute the enterprise. In the progress of the work it had become heavily mortgaged, and in that state was left to slumber until October, 1865, when it was advertised for sale on the 30th of November following. Considerable delay ensued, and it was not until October, 1866, that the road was sold. W. J. Howard, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being the purchaser. As soon as the sale was made the people along the line of the road and others interested, began to felicitate themselves on the prospect of its early completion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having by the purchase, secured the right of way for the Pandhandle from Mansfield to Pittsburgh—seemed indisposed to take any step toward the completion of the latter, and the people along the route at last reached the wise conclusion, that if it was to be made at all, they themselves must help to do it. Unfortunately an informality in taking the subscriptions occasioned another delay, and operations were not commenced on the road till late in 1869, since which time the work has progressed steadily until it is now to be regularly opered for trade and travel, and thus, after forty years delay and disappointment, the great work for which a former generation toiled for unsuccessfully, is now an "accomplished fact."

SHEEP SHEARING!

Lively Times in Washington County—The Politicians as Wool Pullers.

The Sixth Annual Sheep Shearing Festival of the Upper St. Clair and adjoining townships of this county and the neighboring districts of Washington county, was held yesterday at "Sodom," on the old Washington road, about eight miles from this city.

The attendance was large, the principal wool growers and progressive farmers of Washington county being present. The display of stock was exceedingly good, showing a marked improvement over previous years, and bearing practical evidence that the efforts of the society have been of marked benefit. The liberal premiums offered and promptly paid have encouraged wool growers and flock masters in their efforts to improve their flocks, and the object of the society, and the beneficial results have fully justified the wisdom of the earliest friends of the society.

The aim to accomplish was the production of the greatest amount of wool with the smallest weight of carcass, at the same time to develop a healthy frame, and the result has been an astonishing success. Indeed the organization has worked most favorably. The shearings have been held in May in different parts of the wool growing districts, with particular reference to all who competed for the different classes. The ladies of the neighborhood always foremost in any praise worthy enterprise contributed to the success of the Society by liberal contributions of substantial viands and luxuries and personal attention and attendance.

The Society added another valuable addition to its already well established character for encouraging productive industry, by inviting manufacturers of field machinery.

Progressive farmers, gardners, stock producers, &c., have come to look upon sheep shearing as an annual occasion for seeing something new.

The list of premiums on the different classes of sheep, as well as shearers, included among others our friends McMurray, Gilfillan, Fife, Cook, and others. There were a large number of politicians present, and the dear people were much enquired after. Hall's potato digger and rotary mould board plow, as well as Spratt's cultivator received marked attention. The nurseries of H. Rockstace & Sons, were represented by a fine display of bedding and green house plants. The representatives of the Turk and Barb, as well as the longer eared Hybrids, were quite conspicuous on the trial ground explaining the merits and superiority of their quadrupeds. Mr. Rankin, proprietor of the Hotel entertained a large party for dinner and did all he could for his guests. Mr. Esply, the President of the Society, Mr. Sander, the Secretary, and indeed all the members and managers did everything they could to please the community, and the people left fully satisfied. The most energetic worker, and one who has aided largely in bringing the Society up to its present high standard, is our Democratic friend, David Bowers, Esq.

The editorial fraternity were hospitably entertained and politely treated by Capt. J. Gilfillan and his accomplished lady. The Captain has served our county in the Legislature with credit and honor, and his excellent mansion is the resort of lovers of good living and good cheer. We will append the names of the successful competitors and the amount of their prizes in THE WEEKLY POST.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Second Quadrennial Session of the Methodist General Conference—Saturday's Proceedings.

Conference opened with religious services bp S. B. Smith of the Ohio Conference.

President Pierpont in the Chair.

Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Reports of Committees were called for; C. Gray, of the Executive Committee submitted that the Discipline, page 70, be changed as to giving certificates to members; and on pages 54-55, in reference to the examination and ordination of persons, "ad interim" the Conferences.

The folltwing delegation from the Methodist Protestant General Conference, consisting of J. T. Murray, editor of the *Methodist Protestant*, Thomas McCormick, the only survivor of the eleven local preachers who, in 1828, were expelled from the M. E. Church in Baltimore for advocating lay-representation, and Thomas Ewing, the publishing agent of the M. P. Book Concern in Baltimore, were introduced and invited to honorary seats.

Dr. Davidson, of the M. E. Church; S. M. Short, of the Genesee Conference, were introduced and invited to honorary seats.

The following paper was presented by Alexander Clark, of the Pittsburgh District, and on motion was referred to the committee on legislation:

Believing that our discipline is defective in practical methods of statistics and finance, and that the success of our church largely depends upon the careful management of business connected with the pastoral office, we recommend that our book of discipline be so amended to require each annual conference to provide all pastors laboring under its direction with printed blanks, similar in form to the following (the form to be inserted as a standing model in the book of Discipline), to be filled by them, and reported to the Conference at each of its annual sessions; and that conformity to this regulation be required in order to the passage of official character.

1. Amount of money collected for missionary purposes. 2. Amount of money. 3. Number of subscribers to the "Methodist Recorder." 4. Number of subscribers to the "Sunday School." 5. Number of licentiates. 6. Number of members. 7. Number of probationers. 8. Number of members admitted during the year. 9. Number of members dismissed during year. 10. Number of members deceased during year. 11. Number of baptisms. 12. Number of marriages. 13. Amount of salary received. 14. Value of church property. 15. Money paid for Sunday school purposes. 16. Money paid for general benevolence. 17. Number of books in Sunday school library.

After some items of general business the Conference adjourned. Prayer by W. M. Kerr.

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Sold Everywhere,

Hale's Temperance Bitters. tf.

Hale's Temperance Bitters

Are a medicine not a vile beverage. tf.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

HOLIDAYSBURG boasts of a new fire engine.

ON Saturday week, one hundred and twenty-seven black bass were put into the river Schuylkill. They were brought from the Potomac, and were in good condition.

THE Mercer county Medical Society has resolved to catalogue all persons in the county who receive medical attendance and are able to pay for the same, but will not.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. Brandt, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, jumped rope two hundred times on Friday evening last, it is supposed on a wager, and fell dead immediately after. She was some time before warned and forbidden to jump the rope, but did so notwithstanding, with the above result.

SAYS the Johnstown *Democrat*: From different parts of the county we learn that the growing wheat crop never looked better at this season of the year than at present. The only danger appears to be that, in case of a wet spring, there will be more straw than is favorable to the largest production of grain. It is true there is yet the risk of the Hessian fly, the milk weevil and rust, but so far all the indications point to a bountiful crop at the coming harvest.

LOST.—A boy, aged about 15, named John H. Damny, left Pine Grove Mills last Fall, and has not been heard of since. His afflicted mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Musset, now living at Tyrone, Pa., will thankfully receive some intelligence of his whereabouts.

THERE are fair prospects of the early completion of the Dunkirk and Warren and Pittsburgh railway. The Warren *Ledger* speaks hopefully of the project and confidently predicts the early completion of the work.

DAVID RENNER, who is said to reside in Columbia county, was committed to the Williamsport jail on Friday last, charged with horse stealing and various other crimes. He is supposed to belong to the gang that infest the West Branch Valley.

THE piers of the Lewisburg bridge seem to be considerable annoyance to raftsmen. Quite a number struck them last week. One was so unfortunate as to strike a pier and swing around on another, thus covering up the channel between the two piers.

THE Southerh Pennsylvania Railroad is almost completed as far as Mercersburg, and will be opened for traffic in a few weeks. It has been leased to the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company.

THE black snakes and crows fight pitched battles in Lyconing county. So says the Williamsport *Sun*.

GRAND preparations for Decoration Day are being made at Johnstown.

No less than five dwelling houses were burned in Indiana county during the past week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. S. HAWLEY'S

PEPSIN PREPARATION.

A full assortment of Dr. J. S. Hawley's Celebrated Pepsin Preparation, received at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOQUET SOAP. A very fine article for the toilet, for sale at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Try the American Champagne Wine,
Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.

Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond,
m22.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell it em. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY,
SCHOMACKER,
AMERICAN PIANOS.
And the Celebrated
Estey Cottage Organ,

Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.

Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.

BARR & KNAKE,
12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.
apr7:d&w

1,003 GIFTS—GRAND GIFT Concert and distribution for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington. To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday, June 7, 1871

The following gifts will be awarded the successful ticket holders by the Commissioners: 4 story brick house, 66 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, $28,000; 2,240 acres timber land, in Washington Co., Md., with three dwellings and saw mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $20,000; 3 story brick house, 122 Bolton St., Balto., $16,500; 3 story brick house, 200 Conway St., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500; 900 Cash Gifts; $30,000 bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, 7 per cent. gold interest; $4,000 U. S. bonds; $10,000 N. C. bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto., 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto., 100 shares Northern Central R. R., 100 shares Erie R. R., 20 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R., 20 shares Phila. Wilmington & Balto. R. R. 52,000 Tickets only will be sold at $5 each, $260,000.

Hon. H. MCCULLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Com'rs.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES:—Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Att'y. Gen'l, Baltimore.

On the day of the Concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a Committee of Citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of Gifts, and a week before that day, the time and place of the Concert and names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York and Baltimore. Deeds of the above Real Estate certified by counsel, in the hands of the Trustee. Tickets and Circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau St., New York.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
m9:d&w

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffecient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 298 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cen's, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, obcurely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 298 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
An Old and Reliable Institution.
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
Penmanship.
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We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.

Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.

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Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS,
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For Purifying the Blood.

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PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
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ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,
Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.

We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

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Successors to J. Knox.
OFFICE, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

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IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
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SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.
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Dealers in
Roofing Slate
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of John Johnston, deceased, late of Wilkins township, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment, and all those having claims against the same, will present them duly probated for settlement to the subscribers at the late residence of the deceased, on the Northern Turnpike, Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa.
C. B. JOHNSTON,
B. H. JOHNSTON,
Executors.
my19:6tw

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PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

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A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
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Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional Skin and Syphiloid diseases ut it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark billious sediment, or bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, added by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Force-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption, CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLINGS, DROPSY, SYPHILIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT:

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which he growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels: the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIFE

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to be part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflamation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fev the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pa will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS ,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will affo ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Cholologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, May 18, 1871.

SENATE.

Allegheny Streets.

The supplement relative to streets in Allegheny, passed.

The Appropriation Bill

passed finally without further material amendment.

Constitutional Convention Bill.

In the afternoon, Mr. WHITE moved the consideration of the Coustitutional Convention bill. Agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 11—Mr. Buckalew voting with the Republicans.

Mr. DILL (Dem.) moved to make the day of election the second Tuesday of June, 1872, and

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) subsequently moved to make it the same day in 1873.

Both motions were voted down by a party vote, the Democrats voting aye, except Mr. Buckalew, who voted with the Republicans.

Mr. MUMMA (Rep.) said he and his constituents were not very strongly in favor of the Convention, and he objected to this particular bill because it recognized the cumulative system of voting.

After further discussion, the motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 13 to 11, Mr. Buckalew voting in the negative with the Republicans.

Bituminous Regions.

Mr. GRAHAM called up Mr. Humphrey's House bill for the appointment of commissioners to examine the condition of the bituminous coal mines.

Mr. BUCKALEW had it amended so as to remove the restrictions as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed, and

Mr. RANDALL also amended it so as to give the appointment of the Commissioners to the Supreme Court instead of the Governor, when the bill passed.

Contingent Interest.

The bill repealing the act for the protection of contingent interest passed.

Messrs. Purman, Davis and Connell were appointed the conference commitee on the appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

Department of Insurance.

Mr. JOSEPHS' bill establishing an Insurance Department, was debated all morning. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint, every three years, subject to confirmation by the Senate, an Insurance Superintendent, with a salary of $2,500, with five clerks. All insurance companies, home and foreign, shall make a detailed report annually to the Attorney General, of their exact financial condition and standing, and the Attorney General and Insurance Superintendent shall have power to place all insurance officers and agents on oath. Financial statements must be published twice a month by all companies, in the local papers of each political party, wherever they have agents.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved to strike out Insurance Superintendent and leave the whole matter in the hands of the Attorney General.

Mr. WHITE and others opposed the amendment which was adopted and the bill passed finally.

Foreign Merchandize.

In the afternoon the bill from the Senate relative to foreign merchandize passed finally.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. STRANG moved non-concurrent in the Senate amendment to the appropriation bill and that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment instructing the House Conference Committee against the Senate amendment relieving the Chambersburg sufferers.

Mr. CHALFANT raised the point that this motion was not amendable in this shape, because it defeated the purpose of the Conference, and after discussion,

The SPEAKER ruled the point well taken, and appointed Messrs, Strang, Johnston and Hall as the Committee of Conference.

Pensions.

The bill granting Mexican soldiers the same pension as soldiers of 1812, was defeated.

Width of State Roads.

The bill from the Senate giving Courts power to fix the width of State roads, passed.

Land Office Titles.

The bill from the Senate relative to land office titles, was indefinitely postponed.

Employees as Farmers.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up the Senate bill, promoting industrial partnerships by allowing employees conditional interest in the business of individual firms and corporations without being liable for debts.

The Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Mr. MANN called up the Senate bill proposing amendments to the Constitution by striking out the sixth article thereof and substitution the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at such times and for such term of service as shall be fixed by law." And by amending the fourteenth section of the first article so as to read, "in the year 1873, and every seventh year thereafter representatives to the number of one hundred and thirty shall be apportioned and distributed throughout the state as follows: Each county shall have at least one representative and the balance shall be apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the number of taxables. Every city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to two members, shall be divided into separate and single districts, and no two counties shall be joined in the formation of Representative districts," and by striking out from the seventh section of the first article the words, "but no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four Senators." All after the provision for State Treasurer had been incorporated by the House Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Messrs. STRANG, REINŒHL and MARSHALL opposed the House Committee amendment, because it would endanger the bill in the Senate, where if the latter was insisted in, the Democratic majority might also vote down the proposition to make the treasurer elective.

Messrs. MANN, (Rep.) and SCHNATTERLY (Dem.) sustained the whole bill and after discussion the House amendment was voted down 36 to 53, and the first proposition adopted unanimously, as it came from the Senate making the State Treasurer elective and the bill went to the Governor. S.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, May 19.

SENATE.

Philadelphia Registry Bill.

The Senate occupied all morning on the Philadelphia Registry amendment, which passed again by a party vote this afternoon.

The Alladdin Oil Bill.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the Senate bill incorporating the Lubricating Oil Company of Alladdin borough.

Mr. RANDALL objected to pronouncing it a general pipe bill. It passed.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Supplement for the Federal Insurance Company.

Incorporating the South Pittsburgh Inclined Plane Company.

Extra Pay to Members.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up the House joint resolution giving the members of the Legislature ten dollars per day extra charge since April seventh.

Messrs. WHITE, EVANS and BILLINGFELT opposed it.

Messrs. RANDALL and WALACE sustained the bill, which passed.

YEAS.

Albright,	Broadhead,	Buckalew,
Connell,	Crawford,	Davis,
Dechert,	Delamater,	Dill,
Duncan,	Hennessey,	Miller,
Mumma,	Nagle,	Petriken,
Randall,	Wallace—17.	

NAYS.

Allen,	Billingfelt,	Brooks,
Evans,	Graham,	Knight,
Osterhout,	Turner,	Rutan,
Warfel,	White—11.	

ABSENT.

Anderson,	Findley,	Omstead—3.
Kerr,		Purman—2.

NOT VOTING.

HOUSE.

Federal Street Extension.

Mr. WARNER introduced and had passed the bill relative to the opening and grading of Federal street, Allegheny city.

Bituminous Regions.

The House on motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the bituminous coal investigation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Authorizing Sharpsburg Borough to lay a special tax for erecting a lock-up.

Allowing mileage to the Clarion county Commissioners.

Supplement for chartering Cemetery Companies which enlarges grounds.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Protecting game and fish on private properly in Westmoreland county.

Appropriating fifty thousand dollars to pay the expenses of delegates from different States to arrange for the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration.

Authorizing McKeesport Borough to compromise with the holders of bonds issued in payment of its subscription to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Fishing with Nets.

Messrs. PUTNEY and SCHNATERLY objected off the House bill prohibiting fishing with nets or baskets in the Allegheny, Monongehala and Qoughiogheny rivers and tributaries.

Liquor Sales in Uniontown.

Messrs. CLOUD and WILLIAMS objected off the House bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Uniontown, or within six miles thereof.

Objected Off.

Messrs. TETTER and WOOLEVER objected off the House bills increasing the compensation of Allegheny county election officers, and incorporating the Mansfield Savings Bank of Allegheny county.

More Senate Bills Passed.

In the afternoon the following Senate bills passed:

Authorizing the Allegheny county Treasurer to pay the road and county tax of the late townships of Pitt, Collins, Peebles, Liberty and Oakland to the treasurer of the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh, and the treasurer of the late Oakland township to settle with the Oakland School Board

Authorizing a school tax in McKeesport.

Authorizing the surrender of the Monongahela turnpike to Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway to have viewers appointed to fix compensation for property taken by the company.

Incorporating the Home Savings bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings bank

Cumulative Voting.

Mr. Buckalew's Senate bill, introducing the cumulative system in borough elections, passed finally, and goes to the Governor.

Additional House Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Relative to the care of persons afflicted with temporary insanity in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Allegheny county District Attorney to refund certain monies to Gotleib Faas.

Incorporating the Park Place Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh.

Fixing the military commutation tax for Allegheny county. S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, May 20, 1871.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th of May was taken up and amended so as to adjourn on the 22d of May, at four o'clock P. M., and was then passed and ordered to be sent back to the House for concurrence.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS: The House yesterday, in its action upon the amendments made by the Senate to the House bill relative to the Philadelphia Registry law, has violated the courtesy due from one branch of the Legislature to another, in that it peremptorily refused to take any action whatever on said amendments commonly known as the Registry law, and has neither informed the Senate of its action thereon nor taken the usual steps to confer upon the subject of the differences between the two houses thereon; and

Whereas, The said amendments made by the Senate are of inestimable value to the people of the State, in that they provide for the purity of the ballot-box and restore to the minority of the voters in Philadelphia the right to a voice in the selection of their due proportion of election officers, of which right they have heretofore been unjustly deprived, by providing first, that the return judges of election shall meet in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas to count up the returns thereof, and that said Court may summarily prevent fraudulent counting of returns; second, that the said Court may restore to the canvass list the name of any qualified voter fraudulently or unjustly stricken off the said list, and thus prevent disqualification of voters by partisan decree; and third, that the minority of the people through their representatives of the Board of Aldermen shall have the right to select their due proportion of inspectors and judges of election instead of the majority of the Board of Aldermen appointing all of the said officers, and thus giving to one party the absolute control of the ballot-box in the city of Philadelphia, and the said amendments being vitally necessary to prevent the recurrence of more bloodshed, heretofore occurring at the meeting of the return judges as aforesaid, as well as to put an end to the gross and infamous frauds heretofore perpetrated in counting the votes of the people and in forging the returns thereof; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of Pennsylvania, That until the House shall recind its unparliamentary, unjust, and discourteous action upon the bill aforesaid, and take the usual steps for a conference on the disagreement between the two houses thereon, the Senate will appoint no committees of conference upon any bills upon which there are disagreements, and all Senate committees of conference now in existence are hereby discharged from the subject matters committed to them by the action of the Senate, and that the clerk communicate this resolution to the House.

Mr. MUMMA inquired what effect the passage of this resolution would have on the appropriation bill now in the hands of a committee of conference.

The SPEAKER replied that it would discharge them from the further consideration on the subject.

Mr BILLINGFELT doubted the power of the Senate to legally discharge any conference committee.

Mr. EVANS said that the resolution was simply intended to destroy the independent action of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

Mr. RUTAN was not surprised at the resolution. It had been indicated by the course of the Democracy from the first day of the session. The Republicans were ready to accept the issue and go before the country on it. In fact they were gratified that the resolution had been offered, because it placed the party in ascendency in the Senate in its true revolutionary position. If the Democrats could afford to do without the Appropriation bill so could the Republicans.

Mr. DAVIS remarked at this point, "and may God save the right."

Several Republicans endeavored to gain the floor, but there were other cries from the Republican side of "let the resolution pass."

Mr. RUTAN asserted that it was absurd for the Senate to attempt to charge discourtesy upon the House for doing a thing which had been done at least once before during the session on the Raid bill.

Mr. MUMMA expressed his wonder that any party, led by such experienced leaders as the Democracy, were willing to go before the people on such an issue as that of stopping the Appropriation bill and preventing supplies to the soldiers' orphans as well as other charities. He scouted the idea either that the House would recede or that the Governor would call an extra session.

Mr. OSTERHOUT moved to postpone the resolutions for the present. Not agreed to.

Mr. RUTAN again expressed the hope and belief that the House would never recede from its position on the Registry law.

Mr. RANDALL inquired how the gentleman dare assert what action the House would take until William B. Mann of Philadelphia, had been consulted? He had been in the House.

Mr. RUTAN said he spoke by authority of some members of peace, standing around him.

Mr. ALLEN denounced the resolutions as being entirely partisan in their aim.

Mr. BROOKE denied that the House had committed any discourteous act. They had taken the usual course.

Mr. RUTAN read from the rules to show that the House had not been obliged to notify the Senate of its action.

The resolution was then adopted by a strict party vote of eleven Democrats to nine Republican noes.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Speaker of the Senate be directed to withhold his signature from the bill, which had already passed the Senate and House, giving the members ten dollars per diem extra pay since the 12th of April.

This resolution was agreed to without a dissenting voice, although it is doubtful whether there would not have been some negatives if there had been any possible chance of its defeat.

Adjourned until next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock this morning. Not more than twenty-four members were present at the opening proceedings.

That "Tribune" Theft.

Mr. HARLAN remarked that it appeared from the decisions of yesterday and the day before, that certain advance copies of what purported to be the treaty of Washington, were communicated to the members of the Senate before the official document was communicated to this body on the 10th inst.

The VICE PRESIDENT reminded the Senator that the Senate had not yet promulgated the fact that any such treaty had been communicated to the Senate.

Senator HARLAN begged pardon, for he thought that the Senate had by its recent proceedings so declared.

Mr. SUMNER said the resolutions adopted yesterday in open Senate were advertised to the world, and that the Senate had in its possession an official copy of the treaty.

Who is the Guilty Senator?

MR. HARLAN remarked that it had been stated in debate, that certain papers had beed privately communicated to a limited number of Senators, that the text of these papers was similar to the papers printed in the confidence of the Senate. It was also stated that the Assistant Secretary of State had informed the Select Committee of the exact number of copies printed by the Department of State and was able to account for the disposition of each of them. It was also said by members of the committee on investigation that if they were permitted to proceed in the time they had adopted, the disclosure of the document would be traced to certai nmembers the Senate. He supposed that every one knew that the Committee on Foreign Relation are onconfidential terms with the State Department; and that if any of the Senators had copies, the members of that Committee were furnished with them. They all concur with him in the opinion that it would be proper to call each Senator who was supposed to have had an advanced copy of the paper, that he might be examined before the Committee. He made this suggestion in order to relieve the delicacy of any Senator in the matter. The members of that Committee, as far as he had conferred with them, regarded this as a thing proper to be done.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, suggested that there were several other copies furnished outside those placed in the hands of members of the Committee on Foreign Relotions; therefore the examination should be extended to all Senators who had obtained advance copies.

Several voices—"Certainly that should be done."

Fenton Makes a Disclaimer.

Mr. FENTON said I am glad my friend from Iowa, Mr. Harlan, has made the request that those Senators, who were furnished with advance copies of the treaty of Washington, should be examined by the investigating Committee with a view to their vindication, as it affords one an opportunity to make a statement, and I suggest from myself and so far as I have a right for the others that every member of the Senate may appear before this Committee for the same purpose.

I read from the *Patriot* of this city in an article referring to this investigation as follows: "During the last two days Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling have been bold in declaring that if the Senate would insist upon its rights and exert its authority, the Committee would fasten the responsibility upon a Senator and they have not hesitated in a semi-public manner almost to point to Mr. Fenton saying in the language of Nathan to David, 'Thou art the man.'" If the Senator from New York or a Senator from Wisconsin were present, I should ask them to state to Senators whether, in an official, semi-official or any other manner, they had made statements or insinuations that would warrant such publication. But although they are out of their seats at this moment, I cannot allow the allusion to pass without saying a few words. I will simply state facts. I arrived here on Wednesday, the 10th inst. I was *not* favored with an advance copy or any other copy except as it was read at the Secretary's desk, until Thursday afternoon about three o'clock, when the Senate copy was placed in my hands, full ten hours after it appeared in the *Tribune*. Therefore the thought by any one having more information than the members of the Committee, that I had anything to do with, or knowledge of, the disclosures to the *Tribune*, would have been entirely unwarranted by circumstances and a most unkind insinuation, without the least shadow of justification. The suspicion that I had anything to do with it would have been as cowardly as base. The positive charge would have been no less infamous, than wanton and ridiculous. I am free to say, I should not thus characterize the matter had it not come to me, from other sources than the *Patriot*, that an attempt had been made to connect me in some way with this transaction. In conclusion I beg to ask that every Senator have an opportunity to appear before the Committee and vindicate himself under such forms and solemnities as the Committee may prescribe.

Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Morton Clears His Shirts.

Mr. MORTON said he desired to make a statement. He had been informed of an attempt to connect his name with the violation of Senate privileges.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was sorry that the Chairman of the Investigating Committee was not present, but as a member of the Committee, he desired to say that so far as the examination had proceded, there was no information from any source pointing to or indicating that any Senator had furnished a copy of the treaty. No one had said or intimated before the Committee, that either the Senator from New York or the Senator from Indiana, or any other Senator, had given to any outside party a copy of the treaty.

Mr. SHERMAN, as a member of the Select Committee, confirmed Mr. Trumbull's statement.

Mr. MORTON remarked that the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter), chairman of the committee, had stated in the most pointed and significant manner that objection had been made to the examination, apparently from fear of exposure, and that if it were allowed to go on some Senator would certainly be implicated.

Mr. TRUMBULL repeated that nothing of the kind appeared before the Committee.

Mr. MORTON resumed, saying that that one Senator intimated that one copy came from him (Morton), as he, at the proper time, would be prepared to make a full showing. He would now content himself by saying that the intimation was an atrocious and cowardly falsehood. There was not a circumstance of which he had knowledge that could sustain it. It was made out whole of cloth.

The VICE QRESIDENT remarked that the Senator was not now in his seat.

Mr. MORTON said that he did not intimate that the Senator originated the story. It had been told to him. He hoped that all the Senators would be questioned before the committee, when he could make a full statement. He desired to do so.

Mr. SUMNER said there was no testimony before the committee in the remotest degree sustaining such allegations.

Wilson Implicated.

Mr. WILSON remarked that he saw in the *Chronicle* a statement to the effect that an advanced copy of the treaty was placed in his hands. He wished merely to say that he had not been furnished with an advance copy. He received his copy on Thursday, the day after the treaty was transmitted. In the afternoon at the same time copies were delivered to other Senators.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that this scene illustrated the propriety of continuing the examination of witnesses until they tell the truth. If witnesses told the truth, then they would all know where the treaty came from, and Senators would be exonerated or not, as the case might be. They never would know the truth until somebody was obliged to tell it.

Mr. MORTON remarked that suspicion was directed against him on this floor. He was not to be driven from doing what was right, because of an intimation from a Senator.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought he had heard intimations in a good many quarters, referring to more than one Senator.

Executive Session.

The Senate then went into executive session on the treaty.

PARIS HAS FALLEN.

FRANCE.

The Versailists Carry the Ramparts and Enter Paris.

VERSAILLES, Sunday evening, May 21.—The Versailles forces entered Paris at four o'clock this afternoon. The entrance was effected simultaneously at two points, the gate St. Cloud near Point du Jour and the gate Montrouge on the Boulevard Brave. The insurgents have abandoned the ramparts.

Montrouge Surrounded.

PARIS, Sunday afternoon, May 21.—The Nationals have abandoned their positions at Malakoff Petit Vanvres and Grand Montrouge. The government troops surrounded Fort Montrouge, which only maintains communication with Paris by a subterranean passage. The National forces are re-entering the city in the greatest disorder. Shells are falling in Montrouge. The inhabitants are terror stricken and many have been killed.

In the City.

VERSAILLES, May 21.—A circular from Thiers officially confirms the entrance of the troops into Paris. It says the gate of St. Cloud having been battered down, Gen. Donai rushed in. Generals L'Admiranlt and Clinchamps are preparing to follow. Since the issue of the above circular, good news have been received, Donai's men hold their position inside the St. Cloud gate, where they have cut the telegraph wires communicating with the other portions of the enciente.

A flag of truce was hoisted at Auteuil gate, the Second regiment entered there and proceeded beyond the viaduct of the Circular railway, meeting with feeble resistance. Gen. Cissy reports that Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents, and will soon be occupied by his command, but the batteries on the ramparts opposite are still firing.

Panic in the City—Red Leaders Shedadling.

There is a panic in Paris. It is said that Pyatt, Grutsset and other rebel leaders have disappeared.

POLITICAL.

Democratic County Convention at Dayton, Ohio.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham's Basis for a National Platform.

Eloquent Speech in Support of the Resolutions.

DAYTON, O., May 17.—The Montgomery county Convention met to-day. Fifty-one persons were present, including half a dozen curious Republicans. Delegates to the State Convention were appointed. Vallandigham, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a new Democratic departure platform, intended for the ground work of the national platform to accept the Republican situation and apologize for Democratic delinquencies. Vallandigham supplemented the platform with a carefully written speech.

The resolutions are as follows, prepared by himself:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party of 1871, is made up of men who, previous to and during the late war, as also for a time since, entertained totally different opinions and supported totally opposite measures, as to the questions and issues of those times, and

WHEREAS, It is reasonable to assume that these same men still entertain to a large extent their several opinions, and would, if in like circumstances, support again substantially the same measures, and

WHEREAS, A rational toleration among men resolved to unite in a present common purpose, does not require a surrender, in any particular, of former opinions, or any acknowledgement of error as to measures heretofore supported, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Democracy of Montgomery county:

First—That agreeing to disagree in all respects as to the past, we cordially unite upon the living issues of the day and hereby invite all men of the Republican party—who believe now upon the present issues as we believe—to co-operate fully and actively with us upon the basis of perfect equality with every member of the Democratic party.

2nd. That waiving all differences of opinion as to the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we accept the natural and legitimate results of the war, so far as waged for its ostensible purpose to maintain the union and constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government—including the three several amendments *de facto* to the Constitution, recently declared adopted, as a settlement in fact of all issues of the war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country.

3d. That thus burying out of sight all that is of the dead past; namely the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law and political equality; and further, now that reconstruction is complete and representation with the union restored to all the States, waiving all questions as to the means by which it was accomplished we demand that the vital and long established rule of strict construction as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the constitution be vigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have, in any respect, altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government as designed and taught by its founders and repeatedly, in the early times, in later times and all times, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States; but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it and to that extent and no more, to have abridged the reserved rights of the States; and that as thus construed according to these ancient and well established rules, the Democratic party pledge itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it without distinction of race, color or condition.

4th. That the absolute equality of each and every state within the union is a fundamental principle of the Federal government, and that no department of that government has power to expel a State from the union or to deprive it, under any pretext whatever, of its equal rights therein, including especially the right of full and complete representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

5th. That we will always cherish and uphold the American system of state and local self-government for state and local purposes, and of the general government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at the centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the general government, and more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of that government; and further that we adhere partially to the principles of maintaining a perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of that government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—condemning all encroachments by one upon the functions of the others.

6th That outside of the fundamental law all legislation is in its nature and purposes temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal at the will of a majority of the people, expressed through the law making power and that the pretense that any act of Congress not executed and spent or any legislative policy of a party is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of republican government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people, of themselves and through their representatives at each successive election and in each successive Congress, to judge of what legislation is proper and appropriate to carry into execution or enforce the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the Federal government.

7th. That as an instance of the eminently appropriate legislation under the fourteenth amendment in the name of wisdom, justice and Republican government to secure universal political rights and equality among both the white and colored people of the United States to the end that we may have peace at last, we call now, as well on behalf of the North as of the South, upon Congress for universal amnesty.

8th That we are in favor of the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with moderate taxation and the more effectually to secure and hasten payment, we demand the strictest honesty and economy in every part of the administration of the government.

9th. That we are in favor of such revenue reform as will greatly simplify the manner of and reduce the number of officers engaged in collecting and disbursing the revenue and largely diminish the now enormous expense of the Government and the annoyance and vexation to people attending the same; and further, will make the burdens of taxation equal uniform and just, and no greater than the necessaries of the Government economically administered shall require.

10th. That we are in favor of a searching and adequate reform in the civil service of the government so as to secure faithfulness, honesty and efficiency in all its branches, and in every officer and appointee connected with it.

11th. That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws.

12th. That all taxation ought to be based on wealth instead of population, and that every person should be required to contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the amount and not with reference to the character of his property.

13th. That specie is the basis for all sound currency, and that the true policy requires as speedy a return to that basis as is practicable without distress to the debtor class of people.

14th That there is no necessary or irrepressible conflict between labor and capital, that without capital or consolidated wealth no country can flourish; that capital is entitled to just and equal protection of the laws, and that all men, whether acting individually or in a corporate capacity, have the right by fair and honest means, and not for the purpose of wrong or oppression, to so use their property as to increase and consolidate to the utmost extent within their power; but, conceding all this, we declare our cordial sympathy and co-operation with the producers and working men of the country who make and move all capital, and who only seek by just and necessary means to protect themselves against oppressive exactions of capital and to ameliorate their condition and dignify their calling.

15th. That we are totally and resolutely opposed to the grant of any more of the public lands, the property of the people of the States, to corporations for railroads or other purposes, holding that these lands ought to be devoted as homesteads to actual settlers, or sold in small quantities to individuals at a price so laid as to induce speedy occupation and settlement.

16th. That, holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation or acquisition of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Domingo as a job, and by means and for purposes evidently so intended and accept the issue he has tendered in his late message, submitting the subject to the decision of the people.

17th. That the act commonly called the "Bayonet Bill" recently passed by Congress amendatory to the act of May 31, 1870 and supplementary to the act of July 14, 1870, each and all so intended and contrived as to interfere with and practically subvert free popular elections in all the States, subjecting them to the absolute control, through the military power wheresoever called forth, of the President and commander in chief for the time being of the land and naval forces of the United States; and the more recent act of Congress commonly called the Ku Klux Bill extending by its terms to every State; intermeddling with the exclusively local concerns of every State; authorizing the President, upon the existence of a condition of things to be ascertained and determined by himself, and in the exercise of his sole judgment, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace, and to march the standing army into any State and declare martial law therein at his own will and pleasure, thus subverting the entire civil power, legislative, executive and judicial, in that State; deterring the freedom of speech and of the press and the peaceable assembling of the people of the State, and subjecting every person to military arrest, trial and execution; were enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all the powers in the hands of the general government, establish a monetary despotism, and thus perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people, and are not only inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the Federal government and revolutionary and dangerous in nature, but in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the Costion, including the amendments which they pretend to enforce.

18th. That the Radical party of 1871, as now constituted, is not the Republican party of the period previous to the war, nor the so-called Union party during the war, and is in no respect entitled to beg the public confidence as such; that it is now only an Administration or Grant party, dating back to March 4, 1869, and to be judged by its record since, and that upon that record, totally hostile to the doctrines and policies herein maintained, and wholly committed to the policies and doctrines herein denounced, it deserves the emphatic condemnation of the people.

In reporting the resolutions from the Committee Mr. Vallandigham said;

These resolutions, Mr. President, sufficiently explain themselves. The principles and policies there enunciated require the honest censure of those only whose hostility is sincere. Carping criticism we both expect and condemn. For more than two years past the bitter and bloody passions of the war have been gradually but steadily and surely dying out. Continual and irreconcilable dissensions upon new issues are necessarily born of to-day, and the bitter personal discord among the men of the Republican party who had stood together on the questions of the past, inevitably followed.

The Democratic party wisely remained silent or confined itself to these new issues. The Republican party having fulfilled its original mission, was rapidly falling into decay. Moderation, justice and peace were becoming, to its more violent leaders, the sentence of death. The administration party, into which, since the fourth of March, 1869, it has been wholly transferred, had begun, from causes thoroughly understood, to be tedious and even intolerable to the people.

Upon the issue of amnesty, of honesty in the Legislative and Executive Departments, of the tariff, of revenue and civil service reform, of land grants to corporations, of the currency, taxation, San Domingo and all other similar questions, it was certain to be condemned, necessity required that some decisive movement should be made to avert the impending defeat. Not the statesmen but the mere politicians, the sycophants of the party, the parasites clinging to and deriving nurture solely from executive favor, were called into council. These Bourbons of the present hour, the men who forget nothing, learn nothing, resolved upon one more appeal to the expiring passions and prejudices of their partisans—the war cries of the past. If civil war in fact could not again be inaugurated, civil war in form, with all its legislative and executive machinery and all its political appliances must be renewed in every state to secure first the re-nomination and next the re-election of General Grant. The belligerent pronunciamento went forth. The bloody blast of the war bugle was again sounded.

A distinguished Senator, the confidential adviser and main support of the President himself, a consummate partisan leader, but powerful in proportion to the unskillfulness and cowardice of his foes, was put forth as the chief fomenter of this new crusade. But I say to him and to all behind him; that the hour has now come when neither he nor they can be permitted to provoke or dictate issues for the Democratic party, or to ignore those which the revolving years and changing condition of the country necessarily bring forth.

That which since 1868 has been but a question of time, is now upon us. The auspicious moment, the golden opportunity, the tide in the affairs of men to be taken at the flood, has now in my deliberate judgment reached us, when the Democratic party of to-day, laying aside every weight and shaking from it the dead body of the past, yet adhering to its ancient principles, can and must at one bound place itself upon the vantage ground of the present, and defy its enemies to battle upon the living issues of the hour.

It is the purpose of these resolutions to establish the Democratic party of Montgomery County openly and squarely upon this firm and impregnable basis. Tacitly and in fact, we have stood upon it for the past two years, and victory has steadily been ours. Confident I am that we shall meet a prompt and very cordial response from our brethern elsewhere and everywhere in this and other States. Personally, I care not for denunciation or unjust criticism from any quarter. Upon the fullest deliberation and ample counsel with the wise and brave men of the party, I take the responsibility. With pride and pleasure I add, too, that as these resolutions are the fruit of the joint labors and counsels of the gentlemen associated with me here at home, so also this movement meets their hearty concurrence.

It is not a new departure, but a return to the restoration of the Democratic party once more to the ancient platform of progress and reform, establishing the great fact that that party, like everything else in nature intended to endure, is capable of adapting itself to the perpetual growth and change, which belong alike to the political and physical world and retain yet intact the original principles and laws of its being.

Moreover, as to the movement here, we all bear witness that in it there is nothing of a merely personal character, either to advance or to hinder any member of the Democratic party anywhere; nothing except the earnest and fixed purpose to promote the welfare of the whole party, and with it, of the whole country.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation. The Convention then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Resumption in the Delaware and Hudson Company.

SCRANTON, May 20.—The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Companies have this morning decided to accept the offers of the company. There is to be a resumption of work in all the mines of the company Monday The whole community is rejoicing in the prospect of renewed industry and prosperity.

Going Armed to Work.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A special from Scranton says: There has been no disturbance to-day. The laborers employed ployed at Briggs' breaker, headed by their employer, M. W. Scranton, marched in a body armed with rifles and guarded by soldiers to the shaft this morning, and after their day's work in the same imposing manner. No violence was offered them, nor were they insulted in any way by the thousands of miners who had gathered along in the line of march.

an and Western Company's Mines.

A resumption is close at hand. Meetings were held to-day in Hyde Park by the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. It was voted to accept the proposition to resume work at ninety-three and a half cents per diamond car. A committee was appointed to wait on the representative of the company and inform him of the action taken, after a conference of four hours To-night arrangements will be made by which all the collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will be started on Monday next. The news rapidly spread throughout the city, and cannon are now being fired in joyous anticipation of better times.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PETROLEUM PENCILINGS

THE OIL BUSINESS.

A Representative Industry of Pittsburgh.

The Iron City the Great Oil Refining Centre.

Origin and Growth of the Business—Fortunes Made and Unmade—What the Oil Trade Has Done for Pittsburgh—The Impetus it has given to Other Industries—Principal Petroleum Markets of the World—Interesting Facts and Figures—Petroleum as Fuel, &c.

In addition to being the leading city in the production of iron, glass and steel, Pittsburgh is also the leading mart of the oil business, and the great shipping and refining point of the country for petroleum and its products. Considering the recent origin of the business, its growth has been more rapid than any of our other marvellous specialties, and is second to none in the influence and the progress, prosperity and wealth of our city.

The first oil refinery erected in Pittsburgh was built on Seventh avenue, in the year 1857, by Samuel W. Kier, the pioneer of the oil trade of our city. Long previous to this the existence of petroleum was known to the Indians of Venango and adjoining counties. It was known as rock oil, and was industriously peddled by a Indians who sold large quanittes as the specific for the cure of sores, swellings, rheumatism, etc. The Red men collected it by placing blankets on the surface of the water of Oil creek, and when the woolen fabric had absorbed the oil it was wrung out into vessels and bottled for sale. The early salt mines utilized this fluid to some extent by employing it as fuel in the evaporization of salt.

THE OIL PIONEER.

But to Mr. Kier belongs the credit of being the first individual who conceived the idea of using petroleum as an illuminator, and erected the first refinery in furtherance of his project.

Kier possessed some salt wells at Tarentum, and from these he obtained crude oil, and in 1830 he erected a small refinery and began the manufacture of petroleum. The oil was pumped out of the salt wells at the usual depth from which salt water is obtained, and as the supply was necessarily small, pits were sunk where oil showed itself on the surface of the ground, and as it collected in these holes it was taken out and refined. Somewhere about this same time an artesian well was sunk on the lands of the Penn Rock Oil Company, near Titusville, by Colonel Drake, and in August, 1860, there was struck in this well a vein of carburetted hydrogen gas mingled with oil, at a depth of 69 feet, which, when pumped, yielded 400 gallons of oil per day. The news of this occurrence spread like wild fire, and public attention was directed at once to the neighborhood of Titusville. The petroleum fever had broken out. Farmers in the vicinity caught the infection, and neglecting their farms commenced boring on their territory for oil; staid tradesmen left their counters, and spent hour after hour, and day after day, in watching for the appearance of the nauseous yellow fluid; professional men did not escape the fever, but equally with their neighbors invested their capital and spent their time in pursuit of precious oil. But few of those who started in the neighborhood of Titusville got any oil, and those who did, only in small quantities. But the fever had begun, and gradually commenced to spread along Oil Creek and Allegheny River.

GRADUAL GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS.

Through 1860 and 1861 the number of wells continued to increase, but the early operators contented themselves with sinking at too moderate depth, and so only succeeded in pumping small quantities of oil. In the latter part of 1861 a new era was inaugurated, and the oil pumping business may really be said to have commenced. Some thoughtful operator, whose name is unknown, came to the conclusion that the wells had not been sunk sufficiently low, and arguing that the oil came from a great depth, conceived the idea that the great lake, the reservoir erected by the Architect of Nature, must be lower in the bowels of the earth. A well was consequently drilled to a depth of nearly five hundred feet, and the third sand rock reached. The expectations of the operator were sanguine, but he was destined to have them fulfilled, and, in addition, to be the recipient of a surprise of unusual character. No sooner was the fissure made in this rock than the oil and gas in escaping assumed such a force as to hurl the apparatus far above the top of the derrick. A stream of gas and oil followed, and after the introduction of the necessary iron piping the well began to flow steadily hundreds of barrels a day. During 1861 and 1862 scores of large wells were struck, some yielding as high as 3,000 barrels a day. As a consequence of the increased production the price of the oil fell and the small wells had to stop pumping. The first oil obtained sold for $1 per gallon, but in 1860 the price had fallen to fifty cents, and in 1861, when the large flowing wells began to operate, oil was sold at fifteen and twenty cents a barrel at the wells. The most notable of the early flowing wells was the Burning Well on the John Buchanan farm on Oil Creek; the Phillips well on the Tarr farm, was also a celebrated well, producing when first struck from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels a day, this well was 480 feet in depth and produced in less than four years 300,000 barrels of oil. To-day, although flooded by another, it is producing over 20 barrels a day. The Empire well on the McIlheny farm produced equally with the Phillips, and the Sherman and Blood both 1,000 barrels a day.

And thus commenced the petroleum business, which has assumed such gigantic proportions to-day.

THE "ILE" FEVER.

During the war the oil fever reached its height in this city and vicinity. It was in very truth, a fever, as all classes of the community, and the thousand-aire and the millionaire alike, were seized with an uncontrolable passion for speculation. Considerable money was made at this time by the throng of unprincipled sharks, who started daily new oil companies, only to bleed the dupes who gave their confidence and fractional currency to these speculators. Everybody and his wife was under the impression that all that was necessary to get rich was to take an unlimited number of shares in these new "ile" companies, that were being floated out daily. It is certain that many of the projectors of these bogus companies rose rapidly from dirt to opulence—from being possessors of "nary red," to being millionaires and fabulously wealthy. It is estimated that from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars were sunk by Pittsburghers in their insane efforts to get rich, between 1861 and 1866. The number of business failures consequent on this; the number of homes broken up, and well to do people ruined by this little "game" is beyond calculation. The few who realized were heralded far and near, while the many, very many, who lost their all disappeared from public gaze, and sank out of sight—thence forward a "sadder if not wiser men." Up in oildom the excitement was, if possible, still more intense. From "early dawn to dewy eve" might be seen the anxious toiling drillers, the smiling wealthy fortunates, the downcast, ruined unfortunates, the busy teams conveying the barreled liquid to the water, the oil begrimmed and mud besmeared boats, the eager barter and the earnest seller. But all these things are among the things that "were but are not."

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Petroleum is being daily adapted to new uses. Thorough experiments recently made at the machine shops of the Illinois Central road, at Chicago, have established the following facts: 1. Much greater power from the same boiler capacity. The master of the shops stated that he could obtain more steam from one boiler with petroleum frr fuel, than from two fed by coal. 2. Less labor in managing machinery for consumption of petrolum than under the old method of the use of oil. 3. Greater evenness in running, cleanliness in the surroundings of the machinery, and in the personal habits of the employees. 4. Petroleum as fuel is a saving of fifty per cent. over the expenses of coal.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

The principal market in Europe for petroleum is Antwerp, in Belgium. It is the great continental oil centre as Frankfort is the banking centre. Large quantities of petroleum are also shipped to Cork, London, Havre, and Hamburg, the Baltic ports, the Mediteranean, Gibraltar, and the Adriatic.

The following represents the weekly shipments of Petroleum from this country to Europe:

Crude, barrels	7,95[illegible]
Refined, barrels	17,693

The following represents the total export for the four years ending 1871:

Exported from the U. S.,	1871	38,288,573	gals
"	" 1870	30,857,301	"
"	" 1869	26,530,507	"
"	" 1868	25,147,354	"

It will be observed that the foreign shipments are yearly increasing in an unprecedented ratio and independent of the immense and increasing home demand. The home business is increasing, is better organized and the capacity and conveniences are increasing daily with the fresh demand of the trade.

The consolidation of capital and the erection of larger and safer reservoirs, as well as the improvements in manufacture suggested by experience and stimulated by competition and success have established the petroleum business upon a solid basis and made it one of the leading specialties among our marvelous industries.

The bulk of the shipments have been by rail and have aided very materially to the income of each of the ten railroads centreing in Pittsburgh, some of them being almost exclusively sustained by the profits of the oil transportation.

ITS EFFECT ON OTHER INDUSTRIES.

It has invited capital from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other monied centres, the effect of which is to place the business on a legitimate and enduring basis. It has brought to our city a large influx of sharp, shrewd, business men, keenly alive to the the interests of the business—live men who never lose an opportunity or an umbrella.

Twenty years ago we had but *one* refinery with a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five gallons per week. Now we have forty-four refineries with a weekly capacity of forty thousand gallons, and one-third of the entire product of the oil regions of West Virginia and Pennsylvania comes to this city for sale or shipment. The trade has added directly and immensely to our wealth, it being estimated that since 1860 two hundred and twenty million dollars worth of oil have been sold in this market.

It has added one hundred and twenty new firms to our city, which give employment to nearly two thousand hands. In the oil regions and the contigous country it has created and fostered the cooperage business, while in Pittsburgh it has given a marvellous stimulous to the same business, and also in Allegheny.

Our founderies, machine shops, boiler shops, etc., have grown with the growth of the oil business. Their business has quadrupled since the development of the oil business. The excessive freight rates of late years have materially retarded the development of the business here and hereabouts, and in some measure diverted the trade to Cleveland and other points. This has been remedied to some extent, but unless the rates become more liberal much of the business will be drawn to other points. The only thing that can check the business in the future is excessive freights which have driven the immense cattle trade which formerly centered in this city to Buffalo and other points.

Our river and railroad facilities are what have given Pittsburgh the control of the petrolenm trade. Our city is the "Gateway of the West," and a railway centre of growing importance. Cheapness of fuel and low cost of transportation are the items which have contributed to the unparalleled growth of the oil business "here and hereabouts." Now we have the trade in our own hands, let us hope that the brains, muscle, enterprize, capital, pluck and persistence which have done so much towards developing and building up the business in the past, will be found equal to all the demands of the future, and that while maintaining an unrivalled supremacy in our great specialties of iron and glass, we may also maintain our reputation as the "ile" emporium of America.

Mortuary Report.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the the week ending May 21, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Apoplexy, cerebral, 1; softening of the brain, 1; cancer, 1; cancer of the mouth, 1; consumption, 41; disease of heart, 1; dysentery, 2; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 21; inflamation of the bowels, 1; inflamation of the brain, 1; information of the brain and mening's, 1; inflamation of the lungs, 1; typhoid inflamation of the lungs, 1; inflamation of the lungs and pleura, 1; inflamation of the endocardium, 1; inflamation of the pericardium, 1; inflamation of the peritoneum, 22; inflamation of the stomach, 1; inaniation, 1; small pox, 12; still births, 31.

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	10	From 30 to 40	6
From 1 to 2	2	From 40 to 50	5
From 2 to 5	1	From 50 to 60	1
From 5 to 10	5	From 60 to 70	2
From 10 to 15	0	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	2	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	2	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 21; females 16, ; white, 35; colored, 2; total, 37.

By order of the Board of Health,

J. GUY MCCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Second Quadrennial Session of the Methodist General Conference—Seventh Day.

Conference met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, President Pierpont in the chair. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. A. S. Elliott, of the Iowa District. The roll was called and the minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The ex-Executive Committee made a supplemental report.

The Special Committee appointed to conside the report of the Committee on Ministerial Education submitted a report.

Reports were also presented by the Legislative Committee and the Committee on Conference Boundaries.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BOOK CONCERN

Conference then took up the report of the Committee on the Book Concern, recommending its removal to Pittsburgh. The minority report, signed by C. Link, was read in connection with the majority report, which we have already given in substance.

Considerable discussion ensued on points raised, without reaching the subject of the removal of the Concern.

Dr. Flood read a paper referring to the appointment of the First Agent at Springfield, for the purpose of showing that there was some doubt whether the Conference as a body owned the Book Concern.

Mr. Knight stated that the relation of the Conference to the Book Concern was that of a Board. As the question of removal was not, therefore, within the provice of the Conference as shown by the record submitted by Dr. Flood, he moved to lay both reports on the table.

This motion was subsequently withdrawn, and a motion was made by J. W. Burns that a committee of three be appointed to examine into the title of the General Conference to the Book Concern

Rev. Mr. Robinson, offered an amendment, which was accepted, directing the committee to inquire into the ascert in what amount of property, if any, the General Conference has in the said Concern.

The motion as amended was adopted, and the Chair appointed Rev. J. H. Burns, Dr. John Scott and Wm. Rinehart.

After the Committe had been announced Dr. Flood moved that two members of the Ohio Conference be to the Committee. The motion was adopted and Rev. J. M. Flood and J. M. Johnson were appointed.

Mr. Burns asked to be excused from serving on the Committee. The request was granted, and Rev. C. Gray was substituted as a member of the Committee.

METHODIST UNION.

N. H. Jordan, Chairman of Committee on Methodist Union, submitted a report. The report strongly recomended the Union of the entire Methodist family. Special reference was made to Union with the Methodist Protestant Church.

After the paper had been made a protracted discussion ensued on the item referring to the union with the Methodist Protestant Church, which authorized the appointment of Commissioners to present to the Methodist Protestant General Conference, which will meet in 1874, propositions of union.

A substitute was finally offered by Rev. C. Gray, authorizing the fraternal messengers to the M. P. General Conference to act as Commissioners to receive any propositions for Union that may be made, or to make any they may deem necessary to that body; and to report the same at the next session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church.

This substitute, which was substantially the same as reported by the Committee, was finally adopted, and the report as a whole, after some slight amendments, was adopted, and afterwards referred back to the Committee to fix the number and to designate the names of the messengers.

Conference closed with prayer by Rev. W. H. Jordan.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth y using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by aswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than ther remedies, avoiding the trouble of he greasy compounds now in use.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	111⅛
United States 6s, 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	111⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅛
Union Pacific Road	93
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Cy. Pacifics	115⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 25, 1871.

REMARKS—We notice that the newspapers throughout the country speak favorably of the approaching harvest, particularly of wheat and grass. This will be welcome news to the mass of people who are consumers of flour. With a fair stock of old wheat in the graneries, and an average yield of new, prices will not be likely to rule any higher than they do now, if, indeed, they do not decline considerably. With regard to the ruling prices of the market we have few changes to n te, and these, for the most part, of a trifling natur Business is reported fairly active in all its branche while stocks are held in full supply. The margin of freight is small, hence concessions are not made to induce dealers to invest. Heavy shipments of produce are daily arriving from Baltimore by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, thus showing the importance of the completion of their road to Pittsburgh. The local market is fully supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue:

Flour, bbls	333
Cheese, bxs	138
Wheat, sks	636
Oats, sks	1235
Bacon, tcs	67
Apples, bbls	50
Corn	815
Rye, sks	134
Butter, pkgs	67
Barley, sks	—
Bacon, pcs	—

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GROCERIES—The market was an active one, with a good business doing at figures quoted: Sugars are held firmly both here and in the East, although no advance has been established, the tendency is that they may; Rice, Molasses and Syrups are held firmly at full prices.

COFFEES—Strictly prime at 19c; prime at 18½c, good at 18½@17c, fair at 15¼@15½c; roasted in papers at 22c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson at $1 50; prime at $1 25; fair at $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy at $1 40; good at $1 25; fair at $1 10. Imperial fancy at $1 45; good at $1 25; fair at $1 00. Oolong fancy at $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Sonchong fancy at $1 20; good at 90c; fair at 70@80c. Japan fancy at $1 00; good at 90c; fair at 75c.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated at 14c; A coffee at 13c; B coffee at 12⅝c; extra C at 12¼c; C yellow at 16c.

RAW SUGARS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime at 10½c; good at 9½c; fair at 9c. Porto Rico—Choice at 11½c; prime at 11c; good at 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

SYRUPS—H and E at 82c; white honey at 63c; silver drips at 60c; extra honey at 65c; lower grades at 40@50c.

SPICES—Grain pepper at 21c; Pimento at 17c Cloves at 20c; Cassia at 30c.

RICE—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime at 9c; Rangon at 8c.

PROVISIONS—The market was weak; prices, however, have undergone no change; we report sales at the following: Shoulders, plain, 7½c; sugar cured, 9½c; canvassed do, 10½c; sides, ribbed, 9¼c; clear do, 11c; breakfast bacon, plain, 13½c; sugar cured, 15c; hams, plain, 14c; canvassed, 15c; lard, tierce, 11¾c; buckets and kegs, 12¾c; dried beef, 18@19c; mess pork, $19 00@19 50.

POTATOES—Market decidedly firmer under light receipts; and a limited supply in first hands; we note sales of Lake Shore peach blows at $1 25. Western do $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

HAY—The firmness we have before noted have been maintained; a good article finds ready sale at the following: baled on wharf $18@18 00 to 19 00 per ton; wagon lots $17, 2@22 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—In moderate demand at $1 50@1 70.

LARD OIL—Prices have declined; we note sales of No. 1 in 15 and 20 bbl. lots at 87@88c; with the usual advance from store.

PEANUTS—Market firm; with further sales at 9½@10c.

POULTRY—Demand steady; with sales by the coop at 60@70c per pair.

WILLOWS—We note sales of Muskingum Valley at 8c, and Kentucky at 10c per lb.

APPLES—The season is fast drawing to a close so far as the old stock is concern d. The receipts and sales have been unusually light; a few barrels changed hands at $5@6 50.

ASHES—The market was firm with a good trade demand; we note sales of soda ash, common, 4¼@4½c; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 7¼@7¾c; pearls 9@9½c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales were made at 60@75c per gal.

BUTTER—The market was exceedingly dull, with more sellers than buyers notwithstanding the low prices that have ruled; we can report sales of fair to prime at 14@16c; choice 17@18c.

BROOM CORN—Market dull, with small sales at 5@6c.

BEANS—The supply exceeds the demand; we can report sales at $1 25@1 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market steady with sales at 28@30c.

CANDLES—Are unchanged; mould 12c; star 18c.

EGGS—The market was firm with a good demand for local purposes, the tendency being upward; we can report sales at 17@18c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a firm one with a good local inquiry at the advance we have previously noted; dealers are not very anxious about selling, it being doubtful whether they can replace their stocks at the same figures; we note sales of standard brands western good spring extras, at $7; good to choice red winter $7@7 25; choice Minnesota bakers' flour, $7 25; white wheat $7 50; rye flour dull at $5 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues to rule firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. Wheat is held firmly with purchasers; red winter at $1 40@1 46; white $1 50@1 56 per bushel; the market contains a light supply. Oats are held firmly; sales were noted from first hands at 58@59c; from store in a small way at 60@65c. Corn—Is selling on a small scale; we have no changes to note; sales mixed shelled at 68@70c; prime yellow 71@72c; ear, prime quality, 73@74c. Rye—market steady but not active; we quote nominally at $1 04@1 05 per bushel. Barley dull; nothing doing to establish quotations and we omit them as they would contain no information.

CEMENT—Market well stocked with the various kinds; we can report a good business doing at the following: Louisville, $2 50@2 75; Johnstown, $2 25; Rosendale, $4@4 50.

PLASTER—Calcined, $4 50; land, $3 50@3 75.

CARBON OIL—Market firm with an upward tendency; holders are firm at 22@22½c in round lots, with the usual advance in a small way.

CHEESE—The market contains a fair supply of new Ohio; the quality, however, is nothing to boast of; the result was a dull market, and a decline in prices; prime to choice Ohio Goshen, 15@15½c; Factory, 14@14½c, and dairy, 11@12c; common very dull at any price.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied, with sales in a small way of prime yellow at 85@90c.

COUNTRY BACON—The market was weak, but no lower; we are noted sales at the following rates: Shoulders, 6@6½c; sides, ribbed, 7@7¼c; clear sides at 8@8½c; hams, 10@11@12c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue scarce with an active inquiry; we can report sales of quarters at 10@11c; mixed, unpared, 12@13c; halves, 14@15c; peeled, 16@17c; apples, bright are wanted, being scarce, and will bring 7c; common dull.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 25, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm; holders generally were asking an advance on the previous day's figures; the advantage of the market was again on the side of holders, who will no doubt make good use of the same. The following are the current prices.

CRUDE.

We quote as follows: Spot 12¾@12½c; May 12¾@12½c; seller's option till July, 12c; buyer's option till July, 12⅝@12¼; seller's option all year, 11⅞c; buyer's option all year, 13½c. Prices tending upward.

SALES.

1,000	bbls	May 12¾
500	"	s. o. all year 12
1,000	"	s. o. till July 12¾
1,500	"	June till August 12⅜
1,000	"	s. o. all year 12

REFINED.

The market was steady with a moderate demand there is, however, nothing like excitement; we quote as follows: Spot, 24½c; May, 25c; June, 25¼c; July, 25½c; h. o. till July, 15½c.

SALES.

2,000	bbls	June 25½
500	bbls	May 25
2,000	"	June and July 26
1,000	"	h. o. to Oct. 1 25¾
3,000	"	June, July and August 26
1,500	"	July, August and September 26

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Market closed steady. Crude bulk held firmly at 14½@14¾c, with 1,500 bbls sold at inside prices. Crude shipping order 18¾c. refined very firm; demand moderate. More inquiry for Philadelphia delivery, with prices in sellers' favor.

SALES.

1,500	bbls	May 24¾
5,000		June 25½

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Crude at 14c. Refined—May 24¾@25c; June 25¼@25½c; July 25½c; August 26c asked.

OIL CITY, May 24.—Market very firm; upward tendency; asking $4 95@5 00 on lower creek; Oil City $5 13@5 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 24.—The market is quiet and firm at $4 80.

LATER DISPATCHES.

OIL CITY, May 24.—Market quiet; not much inquiry, but firmer; sale of 40 gravity on cars at Oil City at $4 75; ordinary is held at $4 85 on lower road, and 47 gravity at $5 00@5 10 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—Market very firm at $4 70@4 72½.

PET. CENTRE, May 24.—Market quiet at $4 80.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Market firm; standard white at 25¼c bid; May 25¼c bid; June 25⅝@25¾c; July, August and September, 26c bid; December, 29c. Crude 13½c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871.

REMARKS—Since the weather has settled, and gives token of continuing warm, wool growers have commenced to shear their flocks. As yet, however, but little wool has reached this market, small lots coming in daily clipped from fatted market sheep. Leading dailies are of the opinion that in the course of two or three weeks the market will fairly open, when lively times are anticipated. The country is bare of wool, nearly all the odd lots having been hunted up to keep the mills running. As prices are fair, it is supposed that growers will at once put their wool on the market. The following are the ruling prices in this market at present:

Common fleece, per lb	42@43c
Combining fleece, per lb	43@45c
Fine fleece, per lb	43@45c
Tub washed fleece, per lb	45@47c

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, SATURDAY, May 20, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending May 20th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yardmaster:

	Cars.
Cattle	261
Hogs	140
Sheep	110
Horses	35
Mules	13

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle for the week past have consisted of very good grades of cattle, not much common or thinnish tock having been on sale. Prices ruled ¼c lower than last week and market slow, sales being rather hard to effect. To-day the cattle are most all sold and shipped out. The prospect is that prices will not improve any so long as hogs continue to sell as low as they do at the present time, as the prices at which they are selling makes pork a great deal cheaper than beef. If hogs do not recover soon the prices of cattle will decline still further. The following are the quotations ruling to-day:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 50@6 75
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,300	6 25@6 37
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	6 00
Bulls, stags and cows 800 to 1,500	4 50@5 00
Stock steers 800 to 1,000	5 25@5 50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs was light to-day. The supply all week till this time has been largely in excess of the demand, and hogs declined a little every day during the past week, and to-day stand lower by ¼c than they were this day one week ago. The future is uncertain and dealers, both buyers and sellers, are very cautious at the present time, and are unwilling to take any risk. The following are the quotations at which the market closed:

Extra Philadelphia	$ 5 00
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	4 75@5 00
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	4 25@4 75

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been heavy all week. Sseep declined the past week ½c, and are selling slowly at the decline. The arrivals consisted principally of clipped sheep, and of a very good quality. The following are the closing rates for the different kinds and grades bought and sold in this market:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 25@5 75
Mean to Common 70 to 75 lbs	4 75@5 00
Foot Rot and Scalawags, by the head	1 75
Clipped	4 00@5 25

STOCK YARD ITEM.—Mr. Davis, an employee of the stock yards, lost a pocket-book on Wednesday last, containing between $40 and $45. Mr. Davis is a hard-working, industrious young man and can ill will return Jimmy his money.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, May 20.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle yesterday have been rather light. The quality of those here this week have generally been good. The market was slow all week and sales made at figures ½c below the ruling prices of last week. Most all the cattle are sold or shipped out, and the prospect looks fair at this writing for next week. The following are the quotations ruling to-day:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500, steer	$6 50@6 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 25@6 37
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	6 00@
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	4 50@5 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	5 25@5 50

HOGS.

The arrivals to-day have been fair, and more than sufficient to meet the wants of buyers. The quality of those on sale is fair. The market continues dull, with but few selling and prices are about ½c lower than yesterday. There is no prospect of the market getting better at present, and it seems hogs decline slightly every day, but they cannot get much lower. The following are the rates current to-day:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 00
Good to Prime Phila., 225 to 250	4 90
Good to Prime New York, 180 to 220	4½@4¾

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep to-day have been light. Thi is generally the case at the last of the week, as most of the buyers go home on Thursday, and not many are required to supply the market. The quality of those that arrived to-day were common. The market was unusually dull, only one load of sheep changing hands. The prices are fully ½c lower than last week. The run was large all week, and an oversupply of sheep was in the market. Should the run prove light next week the market may improve. The following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 25@5 75
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 75@5 00
Scalabol rot and wags, by the head	1 75
Clipped	4 00@5 25

STOCK YARD ITEM.—Mr. Davis, an employee of the stock yards, lost a pocket-book on Wednesday last, containing between $40 and $45. Mr. Davis is a hard-working, industrious young man and can ill afford to bear the loss. We sincerely hope the finder will return Jimmy his money.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, May 22, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Stock Yards were forty cars, the greater portion of which came from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Pennsylvania, making in all about 730 head on sale this morning. The run, compared with last week, was 120 head more, and this constituted rather an over supply for the market. The quality of the cattle on sale was very good, being most small, thick, fat, pony steers, weighing in the neighborhood of 1000 lbs. The prices obtained were lower than last week, from ¼ to ½c, and the market rather slow, though most all the cattle were sold.

During the morning the excitement in the vicinity of the drove yards was at times great, and every one was anxious to see how many cattle would be sold and what effect the new yards would have on this market. At different times we saw drovers with large crowds around them, making strong and forcible speeches in favor of sustaining the Allegheny Yards, and with some effect, as in our presence we heard a great many butchers declare that they would not go elsewhere while they could purchase cattle in Allegheny, and several promised to help the drovers fight the matter to the bitter end. After the market was over the crowd had not dispersed, but were waiting the report of the weighmaster, of the number weighed. Finally Mr. White made the following announcement occupied with a neat speech: Gentlemen, I have weighed to-day 615 cattle, this day one week ago 594 head, and this week one year ago 575 head. At the conclusion of the report cheer after cheer rent the air, hats were tossed up, and one scene of unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, butchers and drovers viewing with each other in giving expression to their feelings. We visited the wheigh scales and obtained the following list of cattle weighed: Jacob Seedy, 31 head; M. Krauss, 45; Greenwood & Kahn, 70; Freeman, 46; Lobeman, 29; S. Marks & Bro, 11, Hazlewood & Blackstock 15, L. & J. Shamberg 33, Rothchild & Z 32, Verner 17, S. Katz 32, Keefer & Byers 23, S. Lowenstern 28, McCallister & Carr 20, Solomberg, 17, P. Hartman 18, J. Rothchilds 19, P. Schedmantel 1, W. W. Wernitz 10, N. Good 5, J. Hanlin 10, A. Steadly 5, scattering in small lots, some 30 head, making in all 632 head weighed up till eleven o'clock. At dinner time very few were left over, probably not more than 50 head.

CATTLE SALES.

S. Lowenstern sold 28 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 60 to $6 75.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 70 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 00.

M. Varner sold 17 Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50@7 00.

M. Krauss sold 45 Chicago and Ohio cattle from $6 00@6 75.

C. Byer 36 cattle at prices from $6 00@7 12.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 52 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50@7 00.

E. Catz sold 32 head of Chicago and Ohio at prices from 6½@7½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 15 head fair Chicago cattle at prices from 6½@7½c.

Jacob Seedy sold 33 head Chicago cattle at figures from 6@7½c.

N. Carr sold one car load Chicago cattle; also 1 load from Ohio, for Wernitz, at prices from 6¼@7½c.

James Hanlin sold 6 head Washington county cattle at prices from 6@6½c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 33 head good Chicago cattle at prices from 6@7½c.

L. Keefer sold 28 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7c.

S. Truerman sold 36 head good Chicago cattle at prices from 5½ to 7½c.

S. Marks & Bro., sold 80 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7½c.

Jacob Loberman sold 33 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6½ to 7c.

Robert Childs wholesaled 16 head Ohio cattle, the figures of which we could not learn.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week is heavy, fully 1,200 head being on sale this morning. Under the influence of an over supply prices ruled about ½c lower than last week. Butchers had a sufficient quantity to pick from, and all succeeded in buying sheep as good as they wanted. A good many sheep are unsold, but consist mostly of tail ends. The following are the sales made to-day:

Adam Eckert sold 115 lambs at prices from $2 25@5 50 per head; 30 sheep at figures from 6 to 7½c per pound.

M. Holmes, 138 head lambs on sale; sold 60 head of tail end at prices from $2 50 to $3 25 per head.

P. Schidmantel sold 280 sheep and lambs at prices from $1 75 per head to 5½c per lb.

Jacob Emmell sold 60 sheep and lambs at prices from $2 75 to $4 50 per head for lambs, and $4 per head fo sheep; 7 extra

T. North sold 25 head lambs at $2 per head; also 50 sheep at $2 50 per head.

Jacob Rind sold 125 head sheep and lambs at prices from $2 to $4 per head for lambs, and sheep at 5½c per lb.

P. H. Moulton sold 50 head sheep and lambs at prices from $2 to $4 per head.

Petesh Tesh bought 46 head good clipped sheep, averaging 110 lbs. at $5 50; also, 10 head very good, one of them weighing 135 lbs. balance over 100 lbs. each at 6c per lb.

J. Drum sold 22 lambs at prices from $3 87 to $4 25 per head; also, 43 sheep at 6¼c per lb.

J. C. McNees sold 70 lambs at prices from $1 50 to $4 00 per head; also, 20 sheep at figures from $3 00 to $6 00.

Frank had 165 head on sale, sold 65 head at prices from 5½c to 6c.

J. Walter 60 head sheep and lambs, sold at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 for lambs; sheep $3 50 to $5 00 per head.

Wm. Shaw sold 40 head lambs and sheep at prices from $2 50 to $3 00 for lambs, and $3 50 to $5 00 per head for sheep.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged; family $6 75@7. Wheat firm at $1 48. Corn dull and declined at 54@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and weak at 95c@$1 10. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Petroleum at 17c. Butter quiet and weak; reserve 18@22c. Cheese dull and drooping; factory 14@14½c. Provisions held higher, but this checks the trade. Pork—an advance asked but none established, $16 50@16 75. Lard dull at 10½c; saleable at 10¼c. Bulk meats firm; sides held at 7¼c. Bacon firmer and a shade higher; shoulders 7c; sides sold at 8⅝@9¼c. Oils steady.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 2 spring firm and 2c higher, closed firm at $1 26¾@1 26⅞c cash and June; this afternoon steady at $1 26@1 26⅞. Corn—No 2 mixed ¼@½c higher; closed steady at 52⅜c; this afternoon steady at 52¾@52¾c. Oats—No 2 ⅜@⅝c higher; closed at 40¾c. Rye—No 2 steady at 85@85½c. Barley in fair demand at 75c. Highwines strong at 90@90½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and weak. Cattle dull at $3 50@6 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Gold weak in consequence of lower rates for sterling; opened at 111⅛, and declined to 111⅛, and closed at 111⅛@111⅜. Loans $39,000,000. The exports to-day amounted to thirty-million dollars.

Governments dull and without decided change in price. The offerings at the sub-treasury to-day were $5,276,800 at from 111 10-100ths to 111 65-100ths. The awards were $2,000,000 at from 111 16-100